

Tomorrow

Lost for words
Woodrow Wyatt on the coal board's failure to combat Arthur Scargill's propaganda

Hippo hunter
Alan Hamilton relives the excitement of the chase

County type
The perfect day in the country, by novelist Angela Huth

Jolly heroes
Britain's Olympic bronze medal hockey team play again

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between four winners yesterday. Mr. Daniel McCauley of Glasgow, Mr. Frank Moon of Emsworth, Hampshire, Miss Gay Maxwell of Potters Bar and Mrs. Susan Godwin of Waterlooville, Hampshire, each receive £200.00. Portfolio list page 16; how to play, back page Information Service.

Cut-price air fares rejected

A proposal by British Airways, Pan American, and TWA to cut winter transatlantic return fares from £299 to £259 has been rejected by the Department of Transport. Low-cost one-way fares on Virgin Atlantic and People Express are not affected. Page 3

Van Dyck bargain

The National Portrait Gallery has bought a £250,000 Van Dyck painting of Charles II as a child for less than £2,000 in open auction at Christie's. Page 4

Nobel Briton

Professor Sir Richard Stone, aged 71, the Cambridge economist, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics, the first Briton to win it outright. Page 17



Toyota hint

Toyota, the Japanese car manufacturer, is considering setting up an assembly plant in Britain, which could provide 3,000 jobs. Page 4

Blue Green

A Green MP who shouted an obscenity at the Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag and was expelled amid uproar later apologized, saying he had been in "deep emotional agitation". Page 8

Old boy

The bones of a boy who died 1.6 million years ago have been found in Kenya. It is the most complete skeleton of an early human ancestor ever discovered. Page 7

Free football

Tottenham hope to set up a live television or radio link, admission free, with Bruges at White Hart Lane on Wednesday, to stop supporters travelling to Belgium. Page 21

Leader page, 13
Letters: Maiden Castle from Mr P. Rumble; Brighton atrocity from Professor C. O'Leary and others; youth service from Dr A. Dickson

Leading articles: Oil market; Legal aid; Local charities

Features, pages 10-12
Sterling crises then and now; Moonie moonshine; Philip Howard on the first true-Brit Jew; Spectrum: a world-beater thwarted; Friday Page: tiny tots tuning up

Obituary, page 14
Mr G. W. Mackworth-Young; Lord Harris

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Chancellor calms loan rate fears as sterling falls

● The Chancellor of the Exchequer said last night that the Government would not be pressured into an interest rate rise by sterling's weakness.

● Sterling dropped 1½ cents against the dollar yesterday to close at \$1.1860 in London.

● The pound was weak against all currencies, its index closing 0.9 down at 74.3, after touching a record low of 74.2.

● Another £1,700m was removed from share values on the stock market, bringing the loss over the past three days to £3,500m.

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, last night tried to dampen fears of higher interest rates after a day in which the pound fell to \$1.1860. Against all leading currencies, its index closed at 74.3, just above its all-time low.

Mr Lawson made it clear the Government would not be panicked on interest rates, although the financial markets had been nervous all day. The FT-30 share index dropped 14.4 points at one stage before dealers decided the three-day fall was overdone, and the index finished 4.2 down at 834.5.

The Chancellor told the annual City dinner at the Mansion House that there would be "no change" in policies and predicted falling inflation and good growth in output next year.

Mr Lawson said it was domestic money supply that determined interest rates and

not the exchange rate. "We take the exchange rate into account when its behaviour suggests that the domestic monetary indicators are giving a false reading, which they are not," he said.

Implicitly acknowledging that there had been some confusion about government policy, Mr

Lawson said it was important that "there is no misunderstanding in the markets". He insisted that domestic monetary growth was well within target ranges, and that interest rates had been falling since July as the markets came to appreciate this.

In July, said Mr Lawson, interest rates rose because there were doubts as to whether monetary policy was on track, and "a misplaced preoccupation with the sterling/dollar exchange rate. The Chancellor claimed that markets were now taking a more balanced view of financial developments.

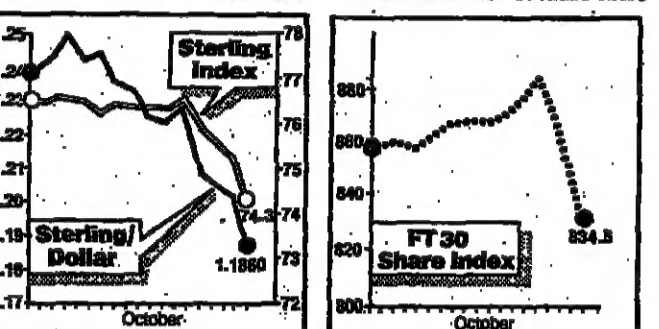
However, interest rates firmed slightly yesterday, as sterling weakened not only against the dollar, but also against the main European currency, the Deutsche mark. It closed in London at \$1.1860 and DM3.6695.

The Chancellor insisted there had been "no change" in policies, despite a "turbulent" world context and domestic pressures, in particular the continuing miners' strike. He reiterated Mr Peter Walker's claim that coal stocks have been rising, and that there is enough coal to see Britain through the winter.

Mr Lawson said that on the economic front, "the message has been clear". Inflation was below 5 per cent, and said the Chancellor, "can confidently be expected to fall progressively as monetary growth continues to decline over the years ahead".

He claimed that excluding the effect of fluctuations in the mortgage rate, inflation in the first nine months of 1984 was only 4.6 per cent up on a year ago, compared with 5.3 per cent for the same period of 1983.

Continued on back page, col 5



Opec calls special meeting

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

World oil prices set to fall

An official oil price cut by all world producers seems certain as prices fell on the spot-market yesterday. The likelihood grew, after Britain announced that it would not cut its oil production if asked by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Opec ministers will meet on October 29 in Geneva to discuss their response to the oil price cuts by Britain and Norway. The move was described as "a case of the Norwegian dog wagging the British tail" by one oil industry expert who is widely regarded as an unofficial spokesman for the Saudi Arabian Oil Ministry. Opec had initially hoped to maintain price levels by slight cuts in output.

However, Britain's latest statement is likely to lead to a breaking of links within Opec and the official price level being cut. Abu Dhabi has already indicated to traders a price cut of 60 cents a barrel from Opec's \$29 official market price, and Libya is understood to be on the verge of announcing a price cut.

Source: Petroleum Economist

Nigeria, the country within Opec likely to be most badly hit by Britain's forcing prices down, is expected to make a price cut today. Nigeria's oil price cut today, Nigeria's oil price cut today, Nigeria's oil price cut today.

World oil production first six months, 1984

	1,000 barrels
Russia	2,254,250
USA	1,876,785
Saudi Arabia	1,628,028
Mexico	1,550,545
Iran	1,464,380
UK	400,050
China	392,500
Venezuela	327,555
Canada	319,213
Indonesia	278,775
All Opec	3,260,446
World total	10,559,500

Source: Petroleum Economist

Minister, Professor Tam David-West, was due to speak at an oil conference in London today, but yesterday cancelled his visit. The other non-Opec oil exporters such as the Soviet Union, Mexico and Egypt are also expected to announce price cuts by the weekend.

Opec's annoyance at Britain's move - the Norwegian price cut

was seen more as a re-alignment of "contract" prices - than an outright cut - emerged yesterday as spot prices fell to \$26.45 a barrel, \$2.25 below the new UK market price of \$28.65 cents.

An Opec spokesman in Vienna said the organization was determined to do everything it could to maintain the present price structure. However, after holding production down for 18 months while Britain has pushed its up from just over 2 million barrels a day to about 2.4 million (bpd), Opec producers are in no mood to see Britain take first advantage of expected pre-winter stock-building.

Any fall in world oil prices will, however, bring little respite for the motorist. Oil industry sources last night said the fall in sterling has been so much greater than the fall in oil prices that a further rise in petrol prices to about 195p a gallon would be needed to prevent further losses being made on petrol sales in Britain.

Leading article, page 13

Warships collide as gales sweep Britain

By Robin Young

Gales up to 80 miles an hour blew down trees, knocked vehicles off roads, disrupted ferries and brought down power lines yesterday.

In Tuffrey, near Gloucester, Mrs Lillian Finch was trapped in bed under rubble after her roof was blown off. More than 30 houses in the village were damaged.

HMS Glamorgan, and a German frigate, collided in Portland Harbour, Dorset, during a force 10 gale. The Glamorgan, superficially damaged, left harbour to ride out the storm after the 2,315-tonne Bremen dragged its anchor and caught Glamorgan's anchor cable around its screw.

Ferries to the Isle of Man, the Western Isles, and between Wales and Ireland were stopped for several hours. The sail training vessel Francis Drake

was dragged from moorings at Porthmear, Gwynedd, and her 18 trainees battled through mountainous seas to Holyhead harbour.

The Seven Bridge was closed after an articulated lorry was blown over. In Ayrshire, a double-deck bus was blown over and nine children were taken to hospital.

The Tay road bridge was closed to traffic. In Edinburgh, the Royal Commonwealth Pool was closed after wind damaged the roof. Two lorries were blown over on the M8 between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The Lizard peninsula in Cornwall was almost cut off by fallen trees and power cables, and more than 30 roads were blocked in mid and west Wales. One road in Torquay was two feet deep in fallen leaves.

Weather forecast, back page



Chancellor Nigel Lawson last night: no panic on interest rates. Photograph Suresh Karadia.

Lakeside love wins Booker

By Philip Howard

Literary Editor

Anita Brookner was awarded the Booker-McConnell Prize for fiction last night for her novel *Hotel du Lac*, published by Cape's in September. The monetary value of the prize has been increased to £15,000 this year.

As sometimes happens in this annual business of grading novels into league tables, this year the book does honour to the prize as well as the other way round.

Hotel du Lac tells the story of an irresistible English woman romantic novelist who has been seduced by her friends to a dim, out-of-season hotel on the banks of Lac Léman, near Lausanne, for some mysterious misdemeanour or unpleasantness. Through her eyes, by indirections, we find directions out.

It is a smashing love story. It is very romantic. It is also humorous, witty, touching, and formidably clever. Well done the judges.

In an engaging speech to the assembled literati of London in the old library, Guildhall, Professor Richard Cobb, chairman of this year's judges said: "It is not for a panel of judges in a novel prize to tell the general public what it ought to be reading; but to choose books that people are likely to want to read."

"In an operation of this kind one would not go for a Frost or a Joyce - not that I would know about that, never having read either."

"I do believe we have selected six books on the short list that people will enjoy reading because they will find them easy to read. But, of course, opinions may differ. One person's read may not be another's. A year or so ago I was quite amazed to hear one well-known pundit say that he found Barbara Pym boring."



Anita Brookner: Books people want to read

Durban 3 offer deal to Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby

Johannesburg

The three anti-apartheid campaigners in the British consulate in Durban yesterday offered to leave immediately if the South African Government met at least one of four demands.

There was no immediate response from Pretoria, but it is unlikely it would be prepared to comply with any of the conditions set by the three men. Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, the drama at the consulate is thus likely to continue indefinitely unless brought to a forcible close.

In a statement issued by their lawyers in Durban, the three also called on Britain to stop treating them as unwelcome guests. The statement was released simultaneously in London by Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour Party spokesman on southern African affairs, who returned home yesterday from a four-day visit.

The fugitives say they will leave the consulate if any one of four conditions is met:

● All detentions notices served under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act are withdrawn.

● All names placed on the "consolidated list" as a result of detention under Section 28 are immediately removed and no use is made of Section 34, which bars persons who have been "listed" or convicted of certain offences under the Internal Security Act from practising as attorneys.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange provides "full and proper reasons" for wishing to detain them and for arresting their three colleagues when they left the consulate on October 6.

● The South African Government issues the three men with passports enabling them to visit the United Nations in New York and appear before the special committee on apartheid, which they have been invited to address.

● LONDON: The Labour Party is urging the British Government to back the demand for a hearing at the UN. Only hours after arriving back, Mr Anderson said the request was reasonable and imaginative. Britain would be regarded as an "international pariah" if she ever tried to force the men to leave the consulate against their will.

Also in London yesterday, Britain put pressure on South Africa to return the four men on bail from a Coventry court - to stand trial on arms smuggling charges on Monday.

Walker urges Kinnock aid on pit solution

By Philip Webster and Barrie Clement

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday demonstrated the Government's desire for a coal settlement by attempting to enlist Mr Neil Kinnock's support for a solution based on the Acas compromise formula which would allow for an independent review body to consider disputed pit closures.

In tones which contrasted with the Prime Minister's "no surrender" statement of the day before, Mr Walker emphasized in a series of interviews that the Acas formula would apply to those pits named in March for closure, including Cortonwood. Mr Walker was seizing on an interview by Mr Kinnock in which he had said that the Acas compromise would have provided a probability for a settlement if the National Coal Board had withdrawn its "hit list" of 20 pits.

Mr Walker told Mr Kinnock in a message and went from a Cabinet meeting to repeat on BBC Radio, that there was no hit list and that the Acas procedure applied to all pits.

He urged Mr Kinnock to use his influence with the National Union of Mineworkers and the it deputies' union, Nacods, to encourage them to come to a settlement on the Acas terms.

Although the two unions' negotiators were in fact aware of the application of the formula to all pits, Mr Walker's emphasis on the Acas formula was seen as reflection of concern in the Government over the Nacods decision to call a strike next Thursday.

Mr Kinnock said last night that the whole nation would want Mr Walker's position clarified.

If he was saying that the proposals of March for the closure of 20 pits, the loss of 20,000 jobs a four million tonnes capacity were being withdrawn, and that the colliery

review procedure as it existed before March 6 was being returned to, all parties would be quick to get round the negotiating table.

For the first time Mr Walker had made an intervention that could attempt to lever things towards a settlement. Now he should take his responsibilities seriously and bring the sides

together on the basis that the hit list was gone forever and the colliery review procedure reinstated, Mr Kinnock said.

The Nacods general secretary, Mr Peter McNestry, said that he was encouraged by Mr Walker's peace gesture.

He was prepared to attend negotiations at any time, but if they were to succeed, "the coal board will have to shift its position".

Mr McNestry indicated that he thought the move by Mr Walker constituted a change of attitude by the Government, rather than the offer of anything new.

"The encouraging thing is that he's talking this way. All they've talked about until now is winning the dispute and not giving in to the NUM."

Mr McNestry said that he was confident that his members would respond to the strike call, reinforced by an 82 per cent mandate in a national poll. But he added: "We don't want a strike. We want to negotiate."

Nacods leaders in the working Leicestershire coalfield made clear yesterday that they were reluctant to join the strike.

Continued on back page, col 5

NCB likely to reject union's talks formula

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday indicated a readiness to resume peace talks that could end their eight-month-old strike. But they laid down conditions that the National Coal Board will regard as unacceptable.

The executive committee of the National Union of Mineworkers unanimously refused to accept the NCB's formula for a settlement, and decided to instruct its 180,000 mining members not to cross Nacods pickets lines if the pit deputies stop work next Thursday.

The NUM executive agreed to a list of objectives it will put in any talks with the coal board. It is a strongly worded re-statement of the miners' original demands coupled with a new wording of the NCB's formula for future pit closures that would effectively remove management control over the industry.

However, there were some sharp exchanges within the executives. Mr Jim Colgan, Midlands area representative, proposed that the union should refuse to talk to Mr Ian McGregor, chairman of the NCB. He was backed by Mr Dennis Murphy, secretary of the Northumberland miners, but they were both over-ruled by their colleagues.

The tenor of the executive debate was one of sharper commitment to the strike, though there is still an indication that the moderates would like to get back into negotiations with the coal board.

Continued on back page, col 5

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By Edward Townsend and Clifford Webb

Mr Lamont added: "The Government is well aware of

Japanese plant hopes, page 4

Japanese plant hopes, page 4

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The 28-page plan, covering the period to 1990, predicts an increase in investment to £480m in 1985-6, returning to about £430m for the remaining four years.

Provincial services: With working expenses roughly four times as large as receipts, the fleet will fall from 3,700 to 3,000 vehicles, with maintenance costs improving by a third. Passenger traffic is expected to increase by 7 per cent.

By Kenneth Gosling

The dispute concerns film editors who earn between £13,000-£19,800 a year. They work at the company's headquarters in Easton, London.

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GRAHAM GREENE

From Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter, Chichester

Another Provisional IRA victim died yesterday, five months after a bomb exploded after an angling contest in Enniskillen, co Fermanagh. Lance Corporal Peter Gallimore, aged 27, who was married with no children, died in hospital at Woolwich.

● Royal Sussex County Hospital said last night that Mrs Frances Davy, one of the

● Sir Ian Percival, the former Solicitor General, Mr Edward Le Cann, chairman of the MacKinnon 1922 Committee, and Mr Geoffrey Rippon, a former Cabinet minister, will be the leading signatories on a Commons motion to be tabled on Monday calling for the introduction of the death penalty for terrorist murders (Our Political Reporter writes).

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

"All sorts of factors could be involved - whether the two groups of women smoked equally, whether they came from the same mix of social classes, whether the more difficult cases went to the health service and whether the women's medical histories were comparable.

Mr. Atlay said, however, "There could be a host of explanations for these figures. Many private clinics only take very early and, therefore, safe abortions.

From Peter Davenport, Barnsley

All except one of the men were accused of theft; the nineteenth was charged with carrying buckets, spades and a sack with intent to steal from a coal heap at the Park Spring working ground at Grimethorpe Colliery.

48. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; David Jones, 26.
49. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; John Crispin, 37.
50. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; Anthony Swift, 22.
51. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; Gary Lowe, 25.
52. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; Paul Pearce, 22.
53. *Grimechrope*, gully to steeple value at £23, third £22; Gary Lowe, 25.

Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, Mr Peter Wright, said that the comparison was "indicrous and insulting".

take perhaps two days to discharge even the smallest ships.

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Manchester	11	
Clyde	931	
Peterhead	10	
Aberdeen		2
Forth	59	
Sunderland	18	
Fees and Hartlepool	1441	2
Goolse	8	
Hull and Humber	6	
River Trent	260	

rs pay fines

By Bill Johnstone

Only Mercury, a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless, has been licensed to offer telephone services internationally and domestically in competition with British Telecom.

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent



secured extraordinary prices in Paris on Wednesday. The first edition of Stendhal's *La Chartreuse de Parme* of 1829, two volumes in a contemporary binding, sold for 390,000 francs (\$72,180) to a French dealer.

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

their sister, Mrs. Betty Hamilton, who was visiting from the United States, were treated in hospital for shock and minor injuries after the attack on Wednesday.

An American collector paid £2,090 (estimate £200 to £300)

Detectives yesterday praised three elderly sisters who resisted a gang of youths armed with a wooden club at their cottage at Aullingdon Green, near Oxford. The youths cut off the power supply to the house, and broke through the bolted front door, threatening to shoot and bomb

The youths fled with £5 cash and a piece of jewelry when relatives arrived.

their sister, Mrs. Betty Hamilton, who was visiting from the United States, were treated in hospital for shock and minor injuries after the attack on Wednesday.

Yesterday detectives said: "Their bravery is an example to the rest of the country."

Since 1905 over 26,000 suffering people have found peace within these walls. They were many faiths and most of the

During those 79 years our cause has been sustained and inspired by your constant support. We thank you for your trust in us—and for any donation you may send for the comfort of those we gladly serve. Sister Superior

Anger among big airlines as Government refuses to allow their cheap fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Department of Transport caused consternation among the big Atlantic airlines yesterday by refusing their new cheap fares from November 1.

The decision means that the cheapest round-trip fare from London to New York by a big airline will be £299 instead of the £259 proposed by British Airways, Pan American, and TWA for the five winter months.

The move does not affect the two low-cost carriers, Britain's Virgin Atlantic and America's People Express, whose one-way fares, £129 and £122 respectively, are already approved on a year-round basis.

It marks an important victory over British Airways by Virgin's president, Mr Richard Branson, aged 33, the pop music millionaire, who had been threatening a repeat of the Laker action

against British Airways in the American courts if the low fares went ahead.

The Department of Transport had sought assurances from the United States Government that there could be no anti-trust action for "predatory" pricing but those were not forthcoming and the British Government had therefore decided "reluctantly" to refuse the fares for the time being.

Mr Branson said yesterday that he was delighted with the decision but would reserve his position regarding legal action until he knew it was permanent.

British Airways, in a barbed comment, replied that it was "very bad news for the consumer that because another airline does not like competition a major carrier can be stopped from taking normal decisions on price".

The low fares would have covered costs and made a contribution, British Airways said, and it hoped the Government would still get assurances from the United States, allowing the low fares to go ahead, after all.

People Express refused to welcome the decision, although, like Virgin, it will clearly benefit from it.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under-secretary of State for Transport said after the decision: "I am naturally very disappointed that the lack of response by the United States Government to date deprives travellers of the benefits of these lower fares. I hope, however, that the necessary reassurance will be forthcoming shortly at which time airlines will be free to refine their proposals."

Intasun raises prices by 15%

By Robin Young

Intasun, the second largest package tour operator, has raised its summer holiday prices by an average of 15 per cent.

Visitors next year to Spain, the most popular destination, will be worst affected, with prices up on average by almost a fifth.

Launching Intasun's summer brochure yesterday, the managing director, Mr Roger Heape, announced that the company is offering 20,000 free child places, and has deals with some hotels for reduced prices for children sharing parents' rooms.

It has doubled the number of coach holidays on offer. A couple with one child could save up to £110.

Intasun's brochure also contains more accommodation in one and two-star hotels, self-catering apartments, and tavernas. Its budget "plain and simple" programme of inexpensive

holidays in Greece has been doubled over last year, with two weeks' holidays starting at £128.

Currency movements have helped to keep Greek holidays down in price, the average increase being 6 per cent, and the company has increased by half the number of its holidays there.

Intasun has also reintroduced holidays in Yugoslavia, which Mr Heape said represented exceptional value.

Holidays in Tunisia, and a few in Malta, are cheaper than last year.

Even so, Intasun expects more families will have to shorten foreign holidays next year.

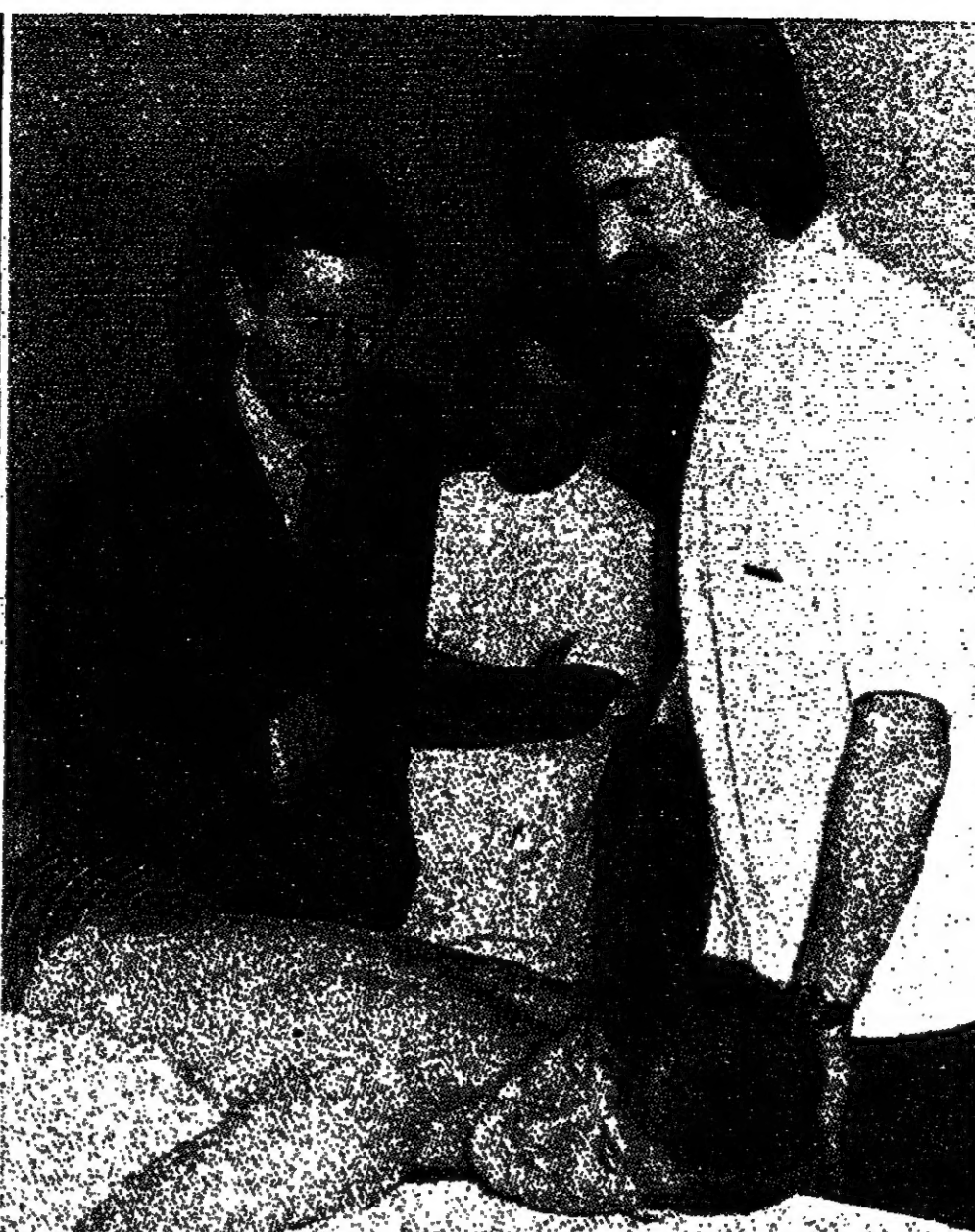
Mr Heape said that the company did not feel able to pledge this year that there would be no surcharges.

Intasun is offering 800,000 holidays and expects to break the record numbers and load factors claimed for this year.

Rise in holiday prices

	Spain	Greece	Portugal	Yugoslavia	Malta	Tunisia	Other
1984	23	14	9-10	11	6	17	10
1983	20	12-13	10	10	4	17	10
% rise	15	15	10	10	50	0	0

*United programme. **not applicable.
Source: Horizon, Thomson, T.Cook, Rank, Intasun.



Only when I laugh: The Prince of Wales joking with students during his visit to the British School of Osteopathy in London yesterday.

Handshakes bad for injured prince

The Prince of Wales has been advised not to shake hands because of an injury sustained while fishing. The diagnosis came as the Prince toured the British School of Osteopathy in London yesterday. As he visited the expectant mothers' clinic in Britain's oldest and largest training establishment for alternative medicine he said he had a pain in his wrist.

Mr Stephen Sandler, head of the department, said later: "The Prince came to us with a temporary problem with his hand and we confirmed his diagnosis. It is a tendon problem which I understand he got from fishing. Our advice to him was that he should rest his wrist and not shake hands." During his tour he said he was finding having two children "hard work".

Smokers 'overgrown teenagers, not addicts'

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Cigarette smokers are people who have never grown out of a teenage habit, rather than addicts hooked on nicotine, according to a study carried out for the Department of Health and Social Security.

The findings suggest that more effort to persuade people of the advantages of giving up smoking will succeed, and that the marked decline in the number of smokers, down by fifth in a decade, will continue.

The study of 2,700 smokers, carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, argues that the old theory that smoking is addictive no longer stands up.

Many former smokers may relapse and start smoking again. But one in five has successfully given up in the past decade, and the power of nicotine to produce dependence "cannot have mysteriously lessened", Dr Alan Marsh, the social psychologist who carried out the survey, says in *Population Trends*.

Instead, he argues, most smokers start in their teens, using cigarettes to control teenage gaucheness as their moods swing from depression to euphoria. Those who do not start smoking grow up, and learn to control their moods.

But the smokers come to believe that they need cigarettes to cope. Smoking is thus a "learned" dependence, rather than an addiction. Analysis of smokers' attitudes in the survey suggests, however, that it is a dependence that can equally well be "unlearned".

Deciding to give up smoking or carry on, the survey shows, is a rational choice that smokers periodically review.

That means that anything which changes smokers' attitudes - believing that giving up will improve their health, leave them better off, or offend fewer people, for example - is likely to lead to more smokers trying to give up.

First NHS test-tube baby is a 7½lb boy

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Britain's first test-tube baby under a programme wholly funded by the National Health Service has been born, and the treatment cost his parents only a £1.60 prescription.

Richard Loxam was born on Wednesday night, weighing 7½lb, at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Treatment in a private in-vitro fertilization clinic might have cost his parents, Lorraine and Steven Loxam, £2,000 or more. It was their ninth wedding anniversary yesterday.

"We were told three years ago we could not have children", Mr Loxam said. "Lorraine, who is 29, was shattered, and I had to have two weeks off work with her to get over it."

Richard was born 13 months after the start of an experimental health service programme at St Mary's. Other test-tube babies have been born within the health service, but have been conceived as a result of research programmes or work in teaching hospitals.

A spokesman for the North West Regional Health Authority said: "We are delighted it shows what health service staff can do with limited resources. It is important for the hospital but much more important for women throughout the north-west region."

Mr Loxam, a plastics chemist, of Offerton, Stockport, said: "There is no way we could have afforded to try for a test tube baby without this unit."

Mrs Loxam's prescription was for clomiphene-citrate tablets, which stimulate ovulation.

Another 619 couples are on the waiting list for consideration for the treatment at the hospital. A total of 238 couples have been accepted for treatment, including four women who are pregnant.

The head of the medical team, Dr Brian Leberman said: "We are receiving requests from women all over the country."

MP tells of gay club arrest

Dr Keith Hampson, the Conservative MP, denied being a homosexual when he appeared in court yesterday charged with indecently assaulting a plain-clothes policeman in a Soho gay club.

The MP for Leeds North-West, who resigned as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, after his arrest in May, challenged an allegation that he touched the officer's private parts and claimed that he entered the club without realizing it was for homosexuals.

It was in the dimly lit Gay Theatre Club in Berwick Street that two officers from Scotland Yard's clubs squad, including a woman, arrested Dr Hampson, aged 41, during a routine check.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, told Southwark Crown Court that Police Constable Stuart Marshall was joined by the MP while standing at the back of the tiny basement club where a naked man was "prancing" on stage to music from a cassette player.

"The allegation is that Dr Hampson took the buttock of the officer in one hand and stroked him with the other", Mr

Amlot said. "The officer did nothing to incite the action."

Dr Hampson, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of indecently assaulting PC Marshall, arrived in court with his wife Sue Cameron, a journalist with *The Financial Times* who is expecting a baby.

Dr Hampson said he had been working hard on a speech for Mr Heseltine and early that evening drank five pints of beer with friends at the Marquis of Granby pub in Smith Square.

After returning to work further on the speech at the Ministry of Defence he then visited another public house where he had one drink.

He told Mr John Mathew, counsel for the defence, that because his wife was not due home from an office party until 11pm he then drove into Soho and found that the nearest parking space was outside the club which he entered with a sense of devilment and without knowing its nature.

He stayed because he was fascinated by the appearance of WPC June Maudling whom, he said, was dressed in a rubberized trench coat and he thought might have been a man in drag.

"I was quite fascinated by this woman coming into that place. I turned round a couple of times to stare at her to make up my mind who it was."

Dr Hampson said he went upstairs to the lavatory and when he returned, he said, "I went to the back and was standing to the right of the police constable, PC Stuart Marshall. The WPC was on the opposite side of him and almost immediately I bent round and stared at her again because I was much closer now."

"It was only there a matter of moments before I was arrested. I never denied that my hand brushed against him, but it happened as I bent forward to look at the lady."

"My recollection is that inadvertently my left hand touched the man's thigh. After that everything came in such rapid succession. It was a shattering thing. He grabbed me and said I am a police officer."

"I said 'my God, I don't believe it'. But he told me to come upstairs with him." Dr Hampson said he had no recollection of moving his hand up and down PC Marshall's groin. "I am not aware of doing that at all", he said.

Dr Hampson called character witnesses to give evidence on his behalf and a letter from Lord Tony Pandy, former Speaker of the Commons, was read to the court. Lord Tony Pandy said: "Dr Hampson is a man whom I hold in utmost respect." He praised the MP's "exceptional ability and integrity and reliability."

Lord Tony Pandy said the allegation against Dr Hampson was "so totally out of character that I just cannot understand what happened."

Dr Hampson's wife said that during their seven-year relationship he had never exhibited any homosexual tendencies and had no homosexual friends.

Mr Mathew asked her: "Can you possibly ascertain in your mind the thought that he could make an indecent suggestion by word or action to any male person?" She replied: "No."

He asked: "Do you find it understandable that out of curiosity he would want to have a look at this place that night under the circumstances?" She replied: "Yes. I think it is perfectly reasonable that he might think 'I wonder what it is like'."

The case was adjourned by Judge Butler until today.



Dr Hampson arriving at Southwark Crown Court yesterday with his wife Sue Cameron.

Waitress wins bust battle with Berni Inns

Siobhan Spoor, a waitress who was dismissed by Berni Inns because her 40in bust was too big, was given £1,000 compensation by the company yesterday.

The restaurant chain also agreed to end maximum size limits for men and women and paid £500 to the Equal Opportunities Commission which took the case to an industrial tribunal.

Mr David Pannick, for Miss Spoor, made clear to the hearing, in Chelsea, south-west London, that in reaching the settlement, Berni Inns had made no admission of liability.

Intruder theory after tigers escape at zoo

Five tigers were let loose deliberately from a zoo in Kent owned by Mr John Aspinall, the millionaire head of a casino group, yesterday.

Keepers managed to round up four of the beasts, but the fifth ran half a mile to a village near by and was shot dead in a back garden.

Detectives visited Howletts Zoo near Canterbury in an effort to find the person who released the tigers just before dawn.

The zoo said the locks on the main gate of an Indian tiger enclosure had been either picked or forced by an intruder.

The two-year-old animal escaped about 9am. No one was hurt while it was free.

Police Constable Nigel Chandler raised the alarm when he saw the tiger coming towards him down Bekebourne Lane in the village of Littlebourne where he was on car patrol.

In July last year Mr Aspinall and his company were cleared of blame for the deaths of two keepers, mauled by a Siberian tiger, Zeya.

Two lions that escaped from Chipperfields Circus in Wexford in the Irish Republic were recaptured yesterday after four hours free.

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Gallery buys Van Dyck portrait of Charles II as a child for £1,965

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The National Portrait Gallery has acquired a Van Dyck portrait of King Charles II as a child, worth at least £250,000, for the princely sum of £1,965.60. Moreover, it bought

it in open auction at Christie's where nobody else had noticed what it was.

It is inscribed with the name of the sitter in the bottom right-hand corner in white paint and it was the style of the inscription that alerted Malcolm Rogers, deputy keeper of the gallery.

"Baron Wharton, one of Van Dyck's major patrons, put identical inscriptions on all his 30 or so Van Dyck years after they were painted", he said. "Probably only a couple of other people in the world would have recognized a Wharton inscription."

"I met Sir Oliver Millar, keeper of the Queen's pictures - who'd be one of them - in Christie's when the picture was on view. He'd come in to look at a sale of miniatures, luckily for us he didn't see the painting."

Sir Oliver said yesterday that it was an important picture and welcomed the discovery. He pointed out that the image of his little son in armour, standing proudly beside a plumed helmet, must have been chosen by Charles I as how he would like the prince to be known. Very many copies of it were made as official gifts for

ambassadors or other notables. are attributed to Van Dyck, one of which belonged to the Earl of Newcastle, the prince's tutor. One which is still in the royal collection, and the Portrait Gallery's discovery. The two latter paintings are both bold and simplified and were probably intended for hanging high on a wall or over a door. The background was probably filled in by studio assistants.

The painting came up for sale at Christie's on December 15, 1983, and was catalogued as a copy after Van Dyck. At that time the painting was dirty, with a small tear. Christie's would not say yesterday who had sent it for sale. "We did forward a letter from the Portrait Gallery to the owners," said Simon Dickinson, a director of Christie's "but apparently they want to the anonymous. It has now been cleaned and restored and goes on view today."

The prince, aged eight, was installed as a knight of the Garter in 1638 and he wears the jewel of the order round his neck in the newly discovered picture, although he is without it in the other versions. Thus the portrait probably dates from around that year.



Part of Van Dyck's, "Charles II as a child".

Racist rent policy exposed

By David Cross

Council staff in Northampton have secretly operated a "whites only" system for local landlords who object to coloured tenants.

The staff of the town's housing advice centre put a small discreet mark in their files against the names of landlords who told them that they would not let their property to blacks or Asians. The system operated for several years until the prejudice was exposed by a council employee, Miss Angela O'Farrell, who refused to be a party to the scheme.

Miss O'Farrell, who has since left the council, wrote a letter to Mr Alan Parkhouse, chief executive of the council, Mr Parkhouse intervened and the marked cards were destroyed. The centre has since refused to accept offers of accommodation from landlords who discriminate racially against prospective tenants.

A spokesman for Northampton council said yesterday that the discriminator scheme had been operated informally without the knowledge of other council officials or councillors.

Re-Chem disposal of chemical defended

From Tim Jones, Pontypool

Re-Chem International yesterday defended its incineration of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) at its South Wales plant and said it had been the victim of highly exaggerated, distorted, and inaccurate reports.

For months the company has been under attack from local politicians, farmers and environmental groups claiming that the airborne fumes from the process kill animals and cause cancer in humans.

Dr Arthur Coleman, managing director of Re-Chem, whose Scottish plant at Bonnybridge closes today, said that not one of the "serious and unfounded allegations" made against the company had been proved. He said that if the plant, which destroys about 800 tons of PCB a year was to close, it would be a disaster for industry. Although PCB disposal accounts for only 2 per cent of the plant's operations, Dr Coleman said that if that had to stop, it would have a serious effect on the company's profitability.

He added that if the Government became sufficiently concerned to hold a public inquiry, the company would cooperate

willingly so that its name could be cleared.

To reassure the public, the company had instigated comprehensive monitoring of the atmosphere, the ground, and livestock around its plants. It had commissioned leading institutions to carry out the work and every independent test showed unequivocally that no pollution of any kind was being caused by the activities of his company.

Dr Coleman added: "By attempting to curtail the highly controlled and professional operation of Re-Chem, serious pollution and risk to health would undoubtedly occur, with the effect of achieving those results which everyone is currently concerned to avoid."

To support his claims, Dr Coleman produced 13 statements from government ministries stating the plant was not responsible for any of the calamities attributed to it. "It is difficult to know what more we can do, I am satisfied that the process is totally safe."

Because of the closure of Bonnybridge, Re-Chem will now process PCB only from British industry.



Lord Shinwell replying to Lord Whitlaw's speech (Photograph: John Manning)

Peers toast Manny Shinwell's centenary

By Alan Hamilton

The secret of Lord Shinwell's longevity appears to be Scotch whisky laced with a dash of cantankerousness. While several hundred of his fellow peers toasted his centenary in the House of Lords yesterday, the oldest active peer in history sipped the golden juice of Kilmarnock and complained that he had not had a telegram from the Queen.

The sovereign's congratulations had in fact been dispatched, but as his son, Samuel, aged 78, explained, you could not move in Manny's house yesterday morning for letters, cards, bottles of whisky and other tokens of esteem on his 100th birthday.

Lord Shinwell, in grey suit with a sensible woolly cardigan peeping from behind the lapels in recognition of the sharp autumn day, received a multitude of handshakes and kisses as he walked the length of the crowded Royal Gallery in the Lords.

He mounted the platform without difficulty, aided only by a splendid ivory-inlaid Maori walking stick and the entirely unnecessary arm of Lord Whitlaw, Leader of the House.

It was Manny's own wish

that his birthday presents should not be a personal gift. He chose instead a slate plaque, engraved by the Welsh sculptor, Jonah Jones, which records his first century and will hang permanently in the Lords library.

Lord Whitlaw, who was born shortly before Lord Shinwell first served as a government minister, recalled that Manny was not the first member of the Upper Chamber to reach his century, but certainly the first active mem-

ber to do so. Gazing from the walls were the portraits of sovereigns whose reigns his lifetime has encompassed: Edward VII, George V, George VI and Elizabeth II.

He cannot quite recall the tableaux on the Royal Gallery walls of Wellington and Blücher, and the death of Nelson, but when he was born in 1884, Gladstone was still Prime Minister and Victoria still had 17 years to reign.

Lord Shinwell, steady in eye and speech, said in reply that

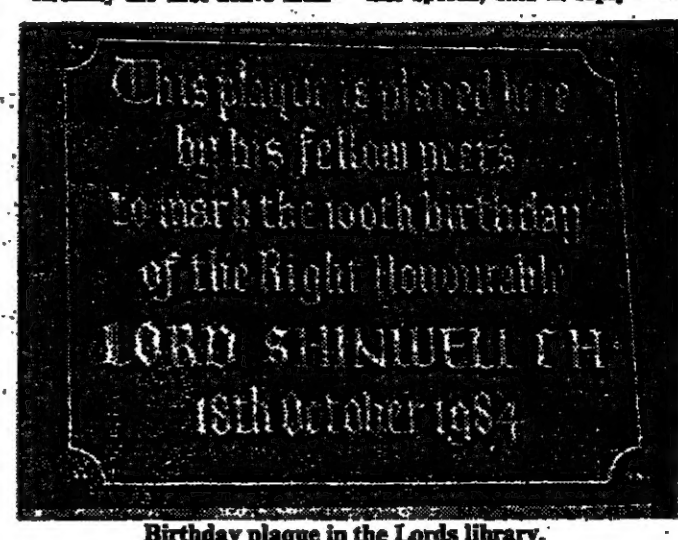
he had such an overwhelming number of cards, and an embarrassment of gifts, that he would have to consider moving to a bigger house.

He thanked the medical profession for making it possible for him to be there at all, and slipped in the patently political aside that he had been excellently cared for in National Health Service hospitals.

"I was told recently by my doctor that it is possible for me to go for another 10 years. Imagine having to suffer me for another 10 years. When I am asked if I am well, my answer is a simple one: I just manage to survive."

Thanking his fellow members of the House for their full attendance, Lord Shinwell graciously remarked: "It would be a great pleasure for me to welcome many of my fellow peers here on their 100th birthdays."

He accepted yet another bottle of Islay malt from a generous peer, and grumbled with a twinkle that she must have forgotten all about what day it was. His sons, Samuel, and Ernest, aged 67, and his sister, Julie, aged 78, had a quick family conference. Someone was sent to find the telegram.



Birthday plaque in the Lords library.

Businessmen prefer cars

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British businessmen prefer to travel on business by car, according to a survey by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Their next choice is rail, with air the least favoured.

Nearly a third of 500 businessmen questioned preferred the car, especially where a series of calls had to be made. Nearly a fifth favoured rail and a tenth air.

Domestic air travel is criticized not so much for its service

in flight, as for delays at airports. Baggage handling was said to be poor, and there was criticism of the waste of time spent on checking in.

Rail travel was criticized for lack of reliability, absence of every-day services on long journeys, and dirt.

British Rail has a big opportunity with fast trains of the future: however, three businessmen would choose them for every one choosing air.

GLC attacks police Bill with reggae

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council issued a record yesterday predicting "pure war" in the streets if the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was passed without amendments.

The 12-inch single, *Kill the Police Bill*, has a reggae music background overlaid with a long lyric.

The words, quoted on the sleeve and prepared by the council, included: "You hear 'bout de Police Bill if you no strong you bound to get

kill/dem kill you in de name of legality..."

"It is attacking the Police Bill", Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the police committee, said yesterday. "There is no question here of any attack on the police."

The record was issued to coincide with the Third Reading of the Bill in the Lords. Mr Boateng said that it was disgraceful of the Government to oppose an amendment by Lord Scarman aimed at im-

proving suspect's safeguards.

The council has spent £6,363 from its police budget on issuing the record which will be sold for £2.50.

The Labour-dominated Association of Metropolitan Authorities yesterday demanded a review of the main government consultation machinery with all associations of councils. But it fell short of voting to boycott the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance.

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Orator who can hold House spellbound

LORD SHINWELL

Lord Shinwell was the first member of either House to have sat in Parliament on his one hundredth birthday. Viscount Whitlaw, Lord President of the Council, told the Lords when they assembled to pay tribute to the veteran Labour politician. Only two other peers had lived to be 100 and neither of them ever took their seat in the House.

When Lord Shinwell arrived in the Lords in 1970 at the age of 85, he said he began a second career as a politician. He had become known as an orator who, speaking without any notes, could still hold the House spellbound. The warmth of the affection in which he was held in all parts of the House was clearly shown by the number of peers present to pay tribute to him.

It was particularly fortunate that Lord Shinwell's birthday fell on a day when the House was sitting so that he had been able to mark the occasion by taking his usual seat. It was fitting that this week the House was sitting for the first time under its newly restored ceiling.

The dramatic fall of the boss above Lord Shinwell's seat had demonstrated the urgent need for the ceiling to be restored. I am delighted that he was still in his place today, but not nearly as delighted as I am that he was not in his place then. I hope he will be able to continue to sit in greater safety under the new ceiling and that we shall continue to hear his inimitable contributions to our debates.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of

the Opposition, said Lord Shinwell had been engaged in the give and take of political life from his earliest days. He was still capable of making every contribution and, if he felt like it, delivering a shrewd blow.

His long life spanned the most fascinating period in this country's history. In the year of his birth Queen Victoria ruled securely, Mr Gladstone was Prime Minister, the Fabian Society started, and Karl Marx died.

Within the broad framework of the British Labour tradition Lord Shinwell had exercised a great deal of independence. This had been one of his most notable characteristics, although it had not always pleased everybody, but that had never deterred him. He was never a Methodist, but he had seemed to stand for the proposition that Labour owed much to Methodism, more than to Marxism. As he himself had said he chose Parliament, not the barricades.

In his maiden speech in 1922 Lord Shinwell had working people were determined to bring pressure on the Government in a constitutional way to do the kind of things which were essential for national and individual well-being. Throughout his long and distinguished career he had not departed from that principle.

Lady Sear, leader of the Liberal Opposition, said she joined Lord Shinwell in saluting and congratulating Lord Shinwell on his long parliamentary career and his one hundredth birthday.

Lord Aylesford, speaking on behalf

of the SNP peers, said he had been Lord Shinwell's chief whip, not

an easy task, though he was always very loyal.

He hoped he would live for very many years. Lady Hylton-Foster (Ind), speaking for the cross bench peers, said a wise man had said the art of living was the art of using experience, your own and other people's. Lord Shinwell, a very independent thinking patriot, had confirmed this in full measure.

The Bishop of Norwich, the Rt Rev Maurice Wood, speaking on behalf of the bishops and at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, said Lord Shinwell had lived through the reigns of nine Archbishops of Canterbury, ten Archbishops of York, nine Bishops of London and five Bishops of Norwich.

He had outlived 33 prelates and passed in those four ancient sees he had stood by the party. In the words of Robbie Burns: "He was the poor man's friend, one of the greatest and the best. If there's another world he'll live in bliss and if there's not he did his best in this."

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said Lord Shinwell was one of the most lovable characters in the House. He joined in wishing him many more years of service to the House and good health so they might all have the pleasure of hearing many more of his splendid speeches, hardly a word of which they agreed with but every word of which they enjoyed.

Lord Hylton (Lab) said that through all the ups and downs of politics he had stood by the party. In the words of Robbie Burns: "He was the poor man's friend, one of the greatest and the best. If there's another world he'll live in bliss and if there's not he did his best in this."

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said Lord

Shinwell in his reply to the tributes, defended the House of Lords, an institution which, he said, had retained its dignity and importance in the behaviour of the football field.

He proclaimed his patriotism and spoke of his wish to see a civilized society where everyone was sufficiently well educated and informed so as to be able to understand an MP when he stated his policies and made his promises.

But he put behaviour above all else. "I should (he said) be the last to boast about behaviour. Many times my behaviour has been shocking. It should not have happened. No restraint just wanted my own way."

Many of us are like that. As we grow older we lose the need for aggression, for attack. We want to listen more and learn more and play our part in a civilized society.

On the future of the House of Lords, he said that while Labour conferences had talked about abolishing it he had warned: "You have to have another election before you do."

About the House (he said), "Nothing wrong with it. I have found it all right. It has been decent to me. Perhaps just wanted my own way. As I should have been."

Referring to the many tributes, he said it was highly embarrassing to have one's record read in public. He suggested that their generous words peers might be anxious to reveal their compassion for a gentleman who was past his time and had got nothing new to say. Don't be so sure about that (he added).

Warrants proposal rejected

POLICE BILL

An Opposition attempt to require the police to apply to a circuit judge for a search warrant under the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was defeated by 138 votes to 97 during the third reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

The amendment provided that if a judge was not available the police would have to apply to a justice of the peace.

Lord Plant (Lab) said he opposed the amendment because it was bad law not to have a clear course of action. Leaving an alternative meant the police officer having to decide whether a circuit judge was available or not.

Lord Denning (Ind), the former Master of the Rolls, said he had originally agreed with Lord Elwyn-Jones, but now believed it would mean officers having to telephone numerous circuit judges to find one available, which would waste time.

A justice of the peace, advised by a clerk, was experienced in making the sort of decisions necessary for the issuing of a search warrant.

Aircraft firm has aid plea refused

The Government had turned down British Aerospace's request of aid in support of its tender to supply planes for Zimbabwe, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, for the Government, announced in the Lords.

He said that careful consideration had been given to the request but it was decided not to provide support from the aid and trade provision to the company.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab), who had asked him if a decision had been made, said this reply would have repercussions for British aircraft sales to central and southern Africa.

He said the decision made it virtually certain that the contract to replace Zimbabwe's planes would go to the Dutch company Fokker because the Dutch Government, in contrast to Britain, would provide such aid. This could mean the loss of jobs in Britain's aircraft industry.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Debate on the army on a motion for the adjournment.

Tuesday: Motions on the rate support grant order for Scotland and motion on Northern Ireland fire services order.

Wednesday: Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, Lords amendments.

Thursday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, Lords amendments.

Friday: Debate on the development of higher education provision.

The main business in the House of Lords will be: Monday: Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, third reading.

Tuesday: Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, third reading.

Wednesday: Roads (Scotland) Bill, Commons amendments.

Thursday: Debate on White Paper on buses.

Parliament today

Lords (11): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, third reading, second day.

Donaldson calls for extension of legal aid to better-off

From Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, Bournemouth

Radical reforms of the legal aid system to make it more just for all many people of moderate means prevented from pursuing their legal rights were called for by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, yesterday.

At present a person on legal aid could receive assistance far beyond the means of a person of moderate income who might not qualify at all and would "sink without trace", he said.

However much money was at stake, the person on legal aid always paid the same contribution towards his legal costs, he told the Law Society's annual conference in Bournemouth.

"We have to evolve a system whereby those who really do have legal rights to enforce, to protect receive better treatment; and whereby those who do not, who are unsuccessful in litigation, have rather more at stake."

Sir John proposed a new basis for legal aid which would depend not just on the means of a person, but also on the likely cost of litigation.

There would be no ultimate limit to eligibility for legal aid.



Sir John Donaldson: "Reforms needed".

he said. The sole test would be whether the application was prevented from enforcing or defending his legal rights by lack of means.

"This must be right in principle. The man of moderate means, who is faced with large expenditure in protection of his legal rights, is just as deserving of help as the man who is penniless and is faced with smaller expenditure."

Sir John also proposed that taking out legal insurance should be encouraged and that those who took such steps should "acquire a preferential right to legal aid".

That might take the form of a cut in the resources taken into account when assessing entitlement to legal aid, he said. The legal aid would take over when the insurance cover had run out.

Another idea was that the legal aid scheme be placed on a loans and grants basis for both parties.

Sir John challenged the use of judges and lawyers in most disputes. Many could be settled at tribunals without lawyers, and lay people should be considered as arbitrators or civil justices of the peace to support the work of courts and judges.

Much High Court work could be done more cheaply by county courts and that of county courts by arbitrators, he said.

He also urged that courts should have the discretion to allow a claim to proceed and that in appropriate cases judges should have the power to fine plaintiffs for acting in bad faith.

With computers, courts could help to speed up cases by monitoring progress and lawyers should be answerable to the court for any delays, Sir John said.

Leading article, page 13

Closure fears for rural solicitors

By our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was warned yesterday that its proposals to allow conveyancing by banks and building societies will destroy legal services for millions of people who live in rural areas, small towns, and villages.

In a few years conveyancing would become the virtual monopoly of a dozen lending institutions, forcing the small firms of solicitors who are the bulk of the profession to close, Mr Arthur Hooke, President of the Law Society, said. He told about 300 solicitors at the society's annual conference in Bournemouth that the Government should think again.

Does a Government concerned at the expenditure already required for legal aid intend to provide the money for law centres so that those millions who live in rural areas and small towns can continue to get legal assistance?

"Or are they to travel by non-existent branch lines and non-existent buses to large towns where alone solicitors will survive?"

The Law Society had always been and was still completely opposed to the proposal, he said. Far from increasing competition, the proposal,

might reduce or extinguish it. Small firms of solicitors would be unable to compete with large organizations doing conveyancing at apparently nominal costs which were absorbed into loan interest rates.

Mr Hooke also spoke of the dangers of estate agents offering conveyancing services. There was a serious risk that a house-buyer or seller would go to such an agent, be offered a conveyancing package, and never see a solicitor at all. It was essential that solicitors should be free to offer similar packages and they should be encouraged to unite so that they could compete in the market.

He urged the profession to provide a service of high quality which was the best, to uphold high professional standards, and to reduce the law's delays. But he said that even with economies, lawyers' services would never be cheap. Contrary to popular belief, they had undercharged for many years in several areas of work.

If the vast unmet need for legal services was to be tackled, there needed to be a "massive input of government money or a vast expansion of legal expenses insurance or both".

Small claim £500 limit 'too low'

By Kenneth Gosling

Simpler procedures for bringing small claims in Scotland, with courts sitting in the evenings and at weekends, is recommended today by the Scottish Consumer Council.

Commenting on government plans to introduce a small claims procedure in the next Parliamentary session, the council says that the £500 limit is not high enough and should be £1,000 or £3,000.

"Some of the most common consumer problems with unsatisfactory goods occur with used cars and furniture, nowadays often costing thousands of pounds. It should be possible for people to be able to use the new procedure for such common disputes."

The council is also concerned about the general rule that a losing claimant pays both sides' expenses, with no limit.

Miss Margaret Burns, the council's legal advisory officer, said: "The courts are a public service, paid for by the public, and should be organized and have rules that have meaning for the ordinary member of the public."

Unlawful jailing payment

Cambridgeshire police agreed to pay £5,000 damages to a London barrister in the High Court yesterday for her unlawful imprisonment.

Miss Claire Marlow, aged 25, was arrested at her home in Villiers Road, Crickwood, north-west London on suspicion of handling stolen goods. She was taken to Kilburn police

PIE chief may be extradited

The Home Office is to seek the extradition from The Netherlands of Mr Stephen Smith, the leader of the sex organization Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE).

An official said that the extradition papers prepared by the Director of Public Prosecutions had to be sent to the Dutch authorities by the end of the month. Mr Smith, who was scheduled to stand trial with two other men on various sexual and obscenity charges in Britain next month, was arrested last week in northern Holland.

Solicitor set to be struck off

Mr Harry Futerman, a solicitor sentenced to two years' imprisonment for theft by the Central Criminal Court in March, 1982, was ordered yesterday to be struck off the Roll of Solicitors for conduct unbecoming a member of the profession.

Mr Futerman, of Honeybourne Road, Kilburn, north London, had been convicted of stealing a total of £33,500.

station where she was detained for almost six hours before being released. The agreed damages and costs are to be paid by the Chief Constable for Cambridgeshire who is responsible for the officers involved. They were found liable at an earlier hearing because of failure to put in a defence to the action.

Foreigner outrages Sumo purists

From David Watts Tokyo

After only two years in sumo wrestling, Sumo wrestler Atsutanoe came close to winning the Tokyo Shinbun contest. His rise to the top has been remarkable, but what is stirring up remarkably deep passions on all sides in Japan is that he is an American Samoan.

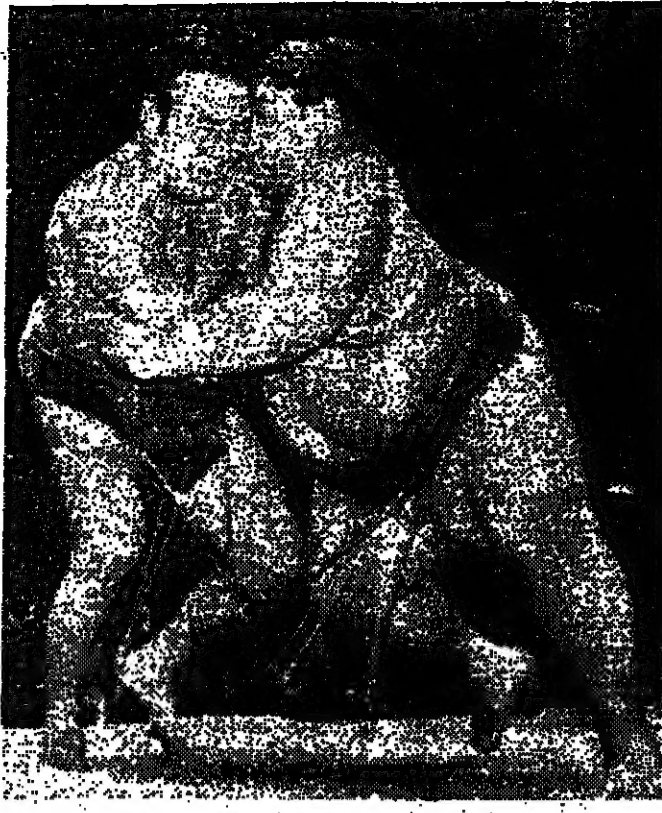
Sumo is a sport unique to Japan. Its a mixture of sport and religion, laden with protocol and ceremony and with a clearly defined system of ranking through which it normally takes many years to progress.

Using the *nomi de sport* Konishiki, Atsutanoe has swept aside some of the great traditional names and upset the promotion prospects of not a few of them. Only one other foreigner, the Hawaiian Takamiyama, has made such an impact in the sport. But he took much longer and followed a more traditional pattern.

Konishiki is standing at 6ft 1½ in. His body is so gross at more than 26 stone that great rolls of fat hang below his armpits and his chest has the pendulous breasts of an old woman. Like most sumo wrestlers he appears to be merely grossly overweight and unfit. But his strength and agility are formidable; it is his strength that has been the undoing of his opponents. And that alone, says his enemies, is not the stuff of champions.

Mr Akira Yoshimura, a novelist and avid sumo fan, told a weekly magazine "This tournament was a sad spectacle. It was not sumo. We must not allow this to go on. I am a conservative and I resent foreign sumo wrestlers."

Some of the younger fans believe the introduction of foreign blood has strengthened rather than weakened the sport, but the traditionalists seem to be in the majority. A "Stop Konishiki Movement" is gathering momentum which could ban foreigners from the sport.



Battle of giants: Konishiki putting the squeeze on a higher-ranked opponent during a Tokyo tournament.

Retiring sumo stars normally go on to train young newcomers and become stable masters; sumo wrestlers are gathered under individual trainers much like race horses. Takamiyama, who rose high in sumo, became a naturalized Japanese citizen and is now a stable master.

Konishiki, though he speaks Japanese well, says he has no such intention. He plans to retire after a 10-year career and open a supermarket in Hawaii.

Kremlin rewards Gromyko for his growing influence

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko's key role in the Soviet leadership was further emphasized when President Chernenko yesterday awarded him the Order of Lenin and praised his "contribution to elaborating and implementing Soviet foreign policy".

In a speech of thanks Mr Gromyko avoided headline language and called for normal, peaceful relations with the West.

He was congratulated by the Politburo recently for his "great work" in conducting talks with President Reagan in Washington on behalf of the Kremlin.

With the Soviet Union in a more or less permanent succession crisis since President Brezhnev's death two years ago, Mr Gromyko has come to

personify continuity and has increasingly decided policy as well as carried it out.

At the Kremlin ceremony yesterday, Mr Chernenko noted that Mr Gromyko had spent 45 years in foreign affairs, 27 as Foreign Minister and 11 as Politburo member. "Andrei Gromyko is well known in the Soviet Union and many other countries as one of the most influential statesmen," Mr Chernenko said.

In reply, Mr Gromyko referred to the next party congress, which was not yet announced but is expected to be in 1986. Without mentioning that Mr Chernenko is presiding over the commission on the new party programme and hopes to present it to the

congress [the twenty-seventh], Mr Gromyko said it would open up long-term prospects for the country's economic and social development.

The Soviet Union would "continue to cooperate with all states with a view to easing tensions and placing international relations back on a footing of normal, peaceful cooperation". That especially important in the present world situation, "which has deteriorated as a result of actions by the imperialist forces".

Mr Gromyko is Foreign Minister and First Deputy Prime Minister, as a promotion he received under Mr Andropov.

Nakasone vows to curb illegal wildlife imports

From Our Own Correspondent, Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, promised the Duke of Edinburgh last night that Japan would take measures to prevent illegal imports of wildlife.

The Duke, who is president of the World Wildlife Fund, and Mr Nakasone were in jovial mood for what was otherwise a serious meeting.

Mr Nakasone said it was a shame for Japan that it had been criticized at a recent international convention in Kuala Lumpur for its failure to comply with provisions of the

Washington convention on wildlife, but he said Japan would try to ensure that no wildlife was imported without the written permission of the exporting country.

Japan is said to be the world's biggest dealer in wildlife and to have the biggest involvement in illegal transactions.

The Duke pulled no punches in his discussions with leading Japanese, backed up by the critical convention mood, and called for the protection of habitats as the key to protection of species.

TV video shown in hunt for Tokyo poisoner

As 40,000 police comb the Osaka and Tokyo areas for clues to the identity of the person or group poisoning television stations are running over and over a haunting video tape of a man in a shop in the Osaka area where poisoned sweets were later found (David Watts writes).

The video has raised controversy because so far there is no hard evidence to connect the blurry figure in glasses and a baseball cap with the poisoner.

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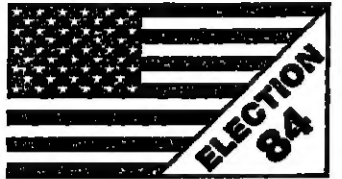
Archbishop steps up his attack on Ferraro over the abortion issue

From Bailey Morris
Washington

This week Archbishop John O'Connor of New York stated clearly a position which has created an unprecedented election-year schism between Catholic candidates and prominent Roman Catholic bishops in the United States.

In an address directed at America's 53 million Catholics, he said it was the duty of public officials and candidates for election both to publicly oppose abortion on demand and to work for modification of laws legalizing abortion.

Archbishop O'Connor's statement, which not only attacked Ms. Geraldine Ferraro, a Catholic who is the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, but also the growing US debate over matters of Church and state which have surfaced so strongly in this election.



Not since the 1960 presidential campaign of Mr John Kennedy, the first Catholic President, have the responsibilities to the church of a Catholic officeholder been so fiercely debated.

It is a debate which has provoked sharp statements from prominent Catholic officeholders - Ms Ferraro, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr Mario Cuomo, the Governor of New York, Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House - over the dangers of mixing politics and religion.

This year the issues are quite different from the 1960 Kennedy campaign in which the Catholic church maintained a low profile even though its tacit support for the candidate was evident. Mr Kennedy's appeal for religious tolerance was

Reagan stays away from Grenada

Washington (NYT) Mr Peter McPherson, the head of the agency for International Development, and not President Reagan will represent the United States at celebrations in Grenada marking the first anniversary of the American invasion last October, State Department officials said yesterday.

There has been speculation that the President would visit the island for the anniversary late this month, on the eve of the presidential election.

Directed mainly at the non-Catholic electorate, Ms Ferraro, Mr Cuomo, state and local officeholders are seeking the backing of the Catholic church for their right to take public positions which may conflict with their own private religious beliefs.

Neither Ms Ferraro nor Mr Cuomo, considered a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988, personally supports abortion. But both have stated strongly their shared positions that as officeholders they must uphold the law permitting abortions. That they cannot impose their own beliefs as Catholics on the electorate as a whole. They support free choice on abortion.

The Episcopal Bishop of New York, Mr Paul Moore Jr, recently stepped into the fray, stating his belief that the primary duty of officeholders is to uphold the constitution and the nation's laws even if the laws are contrary to personal religious beliefs.

Bishop Moore, noting that he had never endorsed a political candidate or party, said he regarded the separation of Church and state as "one of the deepest foundations of freedom in America".

Archbishop O'Connor has chosen to walk a difficult

tightrope between matters of Church and state. He has publicly rebuked Ms Ferraro for her statements on abortion, wondering aloud how any Catholic in good conscience could vote for anyone who explicitly supported it.

His statements have divided conservatives and liberals in the American Catholic Church. They have drawn complaints from prominent Catholics that "the Church is shooting down our own people". Mr Cuomo responded on September 13 in a televised address: "There is no Church teaching that mandates the best political course for making our belief everyone's rule, for spreading this part of our Catholicism." Mr Cuomo said. He has proposed a taskforce to explore a "cluster of life-and-death issues" and their relation to public policy.

The remarks this week of Archbishop O'Connor, a former Navy chaplain who rose to the rank of rear-admiral, were billed as a rebuttal to Mr Cuomo's well received address.

Defending his criticism of political figures, Archbishop O'Connor said: "It will simply not do to argue that laws won't work or that we cannot legislate morality. Nor will it do to argue that I won't impose my morality on others."

Archbishop O'Connor heads a group of American bishops, including Archbishop Bernard Law of Boston, who have been criticized for appearing to urge Church members to vote for candidates who agree with the Church's positions on abortion. Indeed, Archbishop Law stated last month that abortion was "the single most important issue in this campaign" and he urged voters to make it their primary concern when casting ballots.

But the influential National Conference of Catholic Bishops made it clear in a recent statement that the American Church is not involved in single issue politics and does not seek to create a "voting block".



Welcome back: Bishop Tutu is embraced after landing at Jan Smuts Airport.

Tutu returns to his flock

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, returned home yesterday to a rapturous welcome from dancing and singing church workers, wide acclaim from black leaders and a deafening silence from the Government, of which he has been a persistent and outspoken critic.

Neither Mr P. W. Botha, the State President, nor any of his Cabinet colleagues have commented on the award. Pretoria's attitude is thought to have been accurately reflected, however, in the weekly *Current Affairs* commentary by the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

This spoke of the exuberant reaction of South Africa's enemies and said it raised the question "whether the will of Alfred Nobel is being correctly interpreted by the peace prize committee in Oslo".

Bishop Tutu's contribution to peace in South Africa was neither "remarkable nor consistent". The commentary quoted a remark he was alleged to have made in London: "Do not abandon us even - perhaps especially - if our struggle becomes violent."

Several hundred people crowded into the arrival hall at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport to greet Bishop Tutu, a dapper figure in the purple cloth of the Anglican faith, who had flown in with his wife and two daughters via

London from New York, where he had been on sabbatical, teaching at a theological college.

A storm of cheering and adulation broke out as he appeared. People surged round him, waving banners saying "Welcome Bhe" and "Apartheid goodbye", and then broke into deep-throated singing of Nkosi Sikelele Afrika (God Bless Africa), the emotional Xhosa anthem of the black nationalist movement.

Most of those present were fellow clergymen or employees of the South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Tutu is the general secretary. He said he saw the prize as not just for himself but for "all the people whose noses are rubbed in the dust every day".

There was an emotional reunion with Beyers Naude, the Afrikaans theologian, who wept and was embraced by the bishop as he told him: "I pray the day may come when my own people will understand something of the message you bring to black and white."

At a press conference later at the Johannesburg headquarters of the council of churches, Bishop Tutu said he supported the aims of the African National Congress, but not its violent methods.

He dismissed the "new constitution" as a dangerous waste of time. "There are still too many people in this country who want to change, provided everything stays the same", he said.

'CIA file' for Contras stirs up Congress

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

A 44-page manual which the CIA is said to have prepared for Nicaragua's anti-Sandinista guerrillas, and includes advice on assassination, blackmail, kidnapping and mob violence, has caused an outcry in the United States Congress.

Mr Edward Boland (Democrat, Massachusetts), chairman of the House of Representatives intelligence committee, has condemned the document, entitled "Psychological operations in Guerrilla warfare", as being "repugnant to a nation that condemns violence".

His committee is investigating the CIA's alleged role in drawing up and financing the manual, the existence of which was disclosed by the Associated Press earlier this week.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, vice-chairman of the Senate select committee on intelligence, has asked the CIA to report on the matter today. Several other prominent Democratic senators have condemned the document. Senator Christopher Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut) said it "made a mockery" of the vociferous condemnation by the United States of state-supported terrorism.

The manual, which was written in Spanish, contains instructions for blackmailing Nicaraguans so they can be coerced to work for the anti-Sandinistas, arranging the deaths of fellow rebels to create "martyrs" for their cause, staging violence by armed mobs, and arranging public executions of Nicaraguan Government officials. It also discusses how to justify shooting fleeing civilians "if it becomes necessary".

The CIA has refused to comment publicly on the manual, but several newspapers have reported that its authenticity has been confirmed by United States officials.

Mr Boland described the alleged role of the United States in preparing the manual as "a disaster for United States foreign policy" and said it was as damaging to America's image as the disclosures earlier this year of the CIA's role in mining Nicaraguan harbours.

At least 13 die in US hotel blaze

Paterson, New Jersey (AP) - A fire believed to have been started by a disgruntled employee swept through an eight-story residence hotel yesterday, killing at least 13 people and injuring 60, some of whom jumped from windows.

Russell Conklin, aged 44, a part-time employee who was said to have argued with the night manager of the Hotel Alexander Hamilton, was arrested and charged with arson and murder. Firemen reported that 13 people died in the fire, but other officials could confirm only 13 deaths.

There were more than 200 people in the hotel when the fire started, and many people tied sheets and blankets together to escape from the windows. One resident said: "The ones who were more scared just went ahead and jumped."

Socialite named in brothel case

New York (AP) - The alleged head of a \$1,000-a-night brothel belongs to one of America's oldest families, with ancestors who arrived on the Mayflower and fought in the War of Independence, the *New York Post* reported.

The newspaper identified Sheila Devin, aged 32, accused by police of running a "call-girl" operation, as the daughter of a prominent New Jersey socialite. She was freed on \$7,500 bail after surrendering to the Manhattan district attorney's office.

Swapo men freed

Windhoek (Reuters) - Seventy-four Swapo guerrillas were released from a Namibian detention camp yesterday after a board of inquiry set up by Mr Willie van Niekirk, South Africa's Administrator-General, ruled they were no longer a threat to law and order. Most of the detainees were captured in Angola in 1978.

Swede expelled

Belgrade (Reuters) - A Swedish journalist, Sune Olofsson of the Stockholm daily *Svenska Dagbladet*, was expelled from Yugoslavia this week accused of "defending terrorism in his articles". The Swedish Embassy said, "Two weeks ago Yugoslavia expelled the British journalist Nora Beloff."

Bought out

Bonn (Reuters) - Twenty-one East Germans won emigration to the West in August, after occupying Bonn's embassy in Prague, where more than 130 others are staging a similar sit-in. A West German television report said their exit was bought with cash payments to East Berlin.

Pact approved

Hongkong (Reuters) - The 48-member Legislative Council here endorsed the Sino-British draft agreement on the territory's future after three days of debate. One of the two members who abstained said it was "the best of a bad deal" and not an occasion for rejoicing.

Soviet reward

Moscow (Reuters) - General Vladimir Govorov, who commanded troops in the area where a South Korean airliner was shot down last year, has been awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal, *Frankfurter Allgemeine* reported.

Bongo barred

Ginebra, Switzerland (Reuters) - Local councillors have barred President Bongo of Gabon from buying a 40-acre property in this picturesque village near Lake Geneva. Residents did not want the village overrun by security guards.

Policeman shot

Spain (Reuters) - Two suspected Basque guerrillas, riding a motor-cycle, shot dead a municipal policeman outside his home here.

Correction

The Spanish Embassy in Chennai City was burnt down in 1980, as a result of rioting, on August 10, 1980, but in the course of the violent termination of a peaceful occupation by Indian peasants.

Bush falls again into gender trap

From Trevor Fishlock
Portland, Oregon

Once again, Vice-President Bush publicly stumbled at gender gap, that feature of the political geography which has been especially troublesome to Republicans.

Already convicted of male chauvinism this week for his comment on his debate with Mrs Geraldine Ferraro - "We tried to kick a little ass last night" - Mr Bush caused more dismay during a public forum here.

He was his own master of ceremonies, ranging the floor of a packed hall, picking out questioners at random. Although many women put up their hands to attract his attention, he picked man after man. When time ran out and he chose the last questioner - another man - a woman shouted: "How about a question from a woman?"

There was loud applause at that suggestion. Mr Bush got the message and called on a woman. She happened to be an advocate of a freeze on nuclear weapons who asked him about



Check to check: President Reagan gets a kiss from Mrs. Bush, the actress, at a White House ceremony.

nuclear policy. She was cheered. Mr Bush responded, also to cheers, that "our policy is that a nuclear war is not winnable and must never be fought".

Mr Bush was beginning a campaign swing in Oregon,

strong Republican country. President Reagan will be in the same region next week. Both men are helped by a measure, signed by the President this week, to give relief to the North-West's hard-pressed timber industry.

Falklands optimism by UN chief

New York (Reuters) - Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday that confidence-building measures and dialogue could help Argentina and Britain to resolve their dispute over the Falkland Islands.

In a written report to the General Assembly, due to take up the question on October 31, he said it was "a positive sign" that both nations had their first direct contact since the 1982 conflict when they met recently in Bern, Switzerland.

"I am also heartened by the desire, repeatedly expressed by both sides, to seek a way to resume their dialogue, as well as by their avowed commitment not to resort to force in connexion with the dispute," Señor Pérez de Cuellar said.

He repeated his offer to help both sides

Little cheer for Finnish communists

From Olli Kivinen
Helsinki

The Stalinist wing of Finland's Communist Party has been forced to measure its electoral strength with a separate list of candidates in the local elections on Sunday and Monday, and opinion polls predict that it will do very badly.

The party has been split for almost two decades into Eurocommunist majority and Stalinist minority, but the rift deepened this year. The factions now face elections as separate parties for the first time.

An opinion poll published in the *Helsingin Sanomat* newspaper predicts that the total share of the communist vote will fall to 11.7 per cent compared with 16.6 per cent in the 1980 local elections.

The prospects for the communists are bad in the crucially important Helsinki area. In Helsinki itself the communists can count on only 11.6 per cent of the voters compared with 15.9 four years ago. In Espoo, which is just west of the capital, the communists' share of the vote will fall to 7.9 per cent from 12.3 per cent in 1980, according to the poll.

For the Stalinist faction the prospects are even worse. In Helsinki it is expected to receive only 2.6 per cent of the votes cast compared with the Eurocommunist 9 per cent. In Espoo, which is Finland's fourth biggest city, the Stalinists will be all but wiped out with their predicted 1.1 per cent.

Among the big parties, the Social Democrats and the Centre Party are expected to maintain their positions with 26.3 and 18.4 per cent of the vote respectively, while the Conservatives are expected to drop from 22.9 per cent in 1980 to 20.9 per cent.

Austrian minister's visit signals thaw for Poland

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The end of the Western diplomatic boycott of Poland was signalled yesterday by the Austrian Foreign Minister there Leopold Graf. Completing a three-day visit to Warsaw he called for a reexamination of policy towards General Jaruzelski's Government and for Western creditors to give the Polish economy a five-year breathing space.

Herr Graf, who is the first Western alibi neutral Foreign Minister to visit Warsaw since the imposition of martial law in 1981, expressed satisfaction about the progress in "humanitarian affairs" in Poland. He indicated that he had asked about the fate of the remaining political prisoners, and had been told that they were being investigated by the courts.

There had been progress on the issue of family reunification, and he was given the impression that a proposal to banish political offenders from Poland would probably be shelved.

The minister also saw the Polish Prime Minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, during his visit and declared his support for the church scheme to channel



Herr Graf: Satisfied at progress

Western funds to private farmers. However it was unclear whether Austria proposed to pay money into the fund.

Poland's Communist Central Committee will meet late in October, not today, party sources said yesterday, indicating that the visit of the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu would force the postponement of this important Communist session. The Central Committee will discuss the issue of worker democracy and will touch on relations between factory managers, worker directors and the new trade unions.

EEC tops Craxi talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

European Community issues will dominate today's Downing Street talks between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, at their first bilateral meeting since the Fontainebleau summit of European leaders last June.

The debate is over the admission of Spain and Portugal to the EEC. Plans for the future development of the

community are understood to have played an important part in last night's tête-à-tête between the two heads of government and the dinner which followed at Number 10.

Signor Craxi arrived in London earlier yesterday, accompanied by Signor Giulio Andreotti, his Foreign Minister. Mrs Thatcher and Signor Craxi will hold a joint press conference later today.

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Inflation-battered Israel struggles against spectre of Weimar

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With inflation now rapidly approaching 1,000 per cent, Israel's Government of national unity is struggling to overcome internal differences and devise a policy to save the country from a situation which some fear could be as dangerous as any it has faced on the battlefield.

The signs of a potential breakdown in social order are already to be seen and have prompted several commentators to liken the situation to that which existed in Germany during the final stages of the Weimar Republic.

Even as ministers argued this week about possible remedies (a 27-point austerity plan has been put forward), it was revealed by senior bankers that the declining value of the shekel may soon necessitate measures for no other reason than the inability of the computers to handle the growing number of digits in every calculation.

According to sources in the data processing industry, inflation has now reached such a pitch - last month's 21.4 per

cent jump was the highest in the country's 36-year history - that the computers used by the banks and the Government can no longer cope. "Technically, it will be impossible to continue this way," a Tel Aviv bank official said.

Although attempts to hammer out a wages and prices freeze between the Government, private employers and the Histadrut, the national labour federation, have failed so far, the inexorable rise in prices has now begun to take its toll despite a cushioning system which compensates all employees for 80 per cent of increases in the cost of living.

The appearance of the latest index-accompanied by forecasts of worse to come next month - coincided with some grim figures. Those showed that take-home pay in October will be only 80 per cent of that in July, the month of the inconclusive election which gave such a painful birth to the new coalition Cabinet.

This sudden fall comes

against the background of price rises which outsiders may find hard to comprehend. Since August, for example, the price of cooking oil has increased by 143 per cent, mayonnaise by 105, chocolate by 101, and staple of the Israeli diet, hummus, by 61 per cent.

Mrs Shoshana Saguy, a Jerusalem housewife, married to an electricity worker explained: "In the last few weeks things have gone out of control. It is no longer possible to shop rationally."

As we talked, the first rains of winter were playing havoc with the Holy City's hopelessly inadequate drainage system. "I cannot afford to buy the children winter coats. They will have to make do with last year's, and that is no way to live," Mrs Saguy said. She is one of many Israelis now contemplating the possibility of emigration for the first time.

As so often in the recent past, the only light on the bleak economic horizon has come from the United States, which

recently offered to speed up aid and postpone the repayment of massive debts.

But critics of the new Government have been quick to point out that the move may prove a double-edged sword which could affect Israel's credit-worthiness by giving the world the impression that it is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The crisis atmosphere has been heightened by the disclosure that the Histadrut is considering demanding that its members be paid every fortnight instead of monthly as a way of alleviating the effects of hyper-inflation.

A Treasury team is now devising a fresh emergency package for consideration by ministers.

But economists have been scathing about the measures taken during the Government's first weeks in office, including a six-month ban on the import of 50 so-called "luxury" goods, including shaving cream, chocolate and ceramic bathroom fittings.

The boy who lived 1.6 million years ago

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenyan, British and American scientists have discovered the most complete skeleton ever found of an early human ancestor, that of a 12-year-old boy about 5ft 4in tall, on the western shore of Lake Turkana (formerly Lake Rudolf) in north-western Kenya.

Mr Richard Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya, displayed the fossil remains, which are almost 16 million years old, at a press conference here yesterday. They are of a member of the *Homo Erectus*, which also includes Peking man.

The first piece of fossil skull was found by Mr Kamoya Kimeu, a Kenyan, and was followed by other pieces of the same young man. Mr Leakey said the man was taller and better built than *Homo Erectus* had hitherto appeared to have been. "He was a fine, strapping youth, probably weighing about 65 kg (10st 3lb)," he said.

He speculated that the boy would have grown to more than six ft in height had he lived to adulthood. Until now, he said, scientists had generally assumed that early humans were smaller than we are today.

Mr Leakey said the fossils were well preserved in a swamp, and had been dated from the volcanic ashes between which they were sandwiched. It was not possible to say what the boy, known as



Early ancestor: Mr Richard Leakey displaying the skull found near Lake Turkana.

fossil number WT 15000, died at Lake Turkana, in the midst of one of Kenya's remotest and most arid regions, is believed to have had a different climate when the fossil boy lived (AP reports). Judging from other fossil beds around the lake, the area then was well watered and teeming with game, including many species of antelope.

Bulgaria tightens entry rules after blast

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry yesterday announced tightening of visa requirements for foreign visitors to the country. The move was seen by some Western diplomats as a response to last month's bomb explosion in the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv in which a person was killed.

New laws coming into force will mean that it will no longer be possible to extend visas automatically after crossing the Bulgarian border. Individual tourists and travellers who require a visa will now need also an invitation from a Bulgarian citizen before being allowed into the country.

The move has surprised Western tour operators in Vienna who had been told earlier this year by Bulgarian Tourist Board officials that the country was thinking of relaxing its visa requirements. Since 1967, when Bulgaria abolished its visa requirements with Austria, the country has expanded its Black Sea tourism industry, enabling more than 300,000 holidaymakers from the West to enter the country annually.

Dr Vasil Dachev, the spokesman for the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, said that the new requirements were necessary in order to reduce threats to the "security interests of Bulgaria".

These would not affect tourist groups on package tours.

Cool ending to Assad's Russian trip

From Richard Owen, Moscow

As President Assad of Syria left Moscow yesterday after a four-day "friendly working visit", diplomats noted that the visit had not been as friendly as might have been expected, and President Assad had failed to endorse publicly the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

Damascus is heavily dependent on Moscow for arms supplies, and is considered Russia's closest ally in the Arab world. The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a friendship treaty signed by Mr Assad in Moscow four years ago.

The Syrian leader's talks with President Chernenko came at a time when Moscow has launched a big diplomatic initiative in the Middle East in a move to forestall any attempt by the United States to bring about a regional peace settlement following the rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan, and the assumption of power in Israel by Mr Shimon Peres.

Diplomats were struck, however, that despite Mr Assad's vociferous condemnation of the Egyptian-Jordanian accord, Mr Chernenko pointedly failed to follow suit.

Perhaps in response, Mr Chernenko's reiteration of Moscow's call for an international conference involving Russia and the Palestine Liberation Organization was not echoed by Mr Assad, who merely noted that Soviet proposals contained "a realistic and constructive programme".

There were reported behind-the-scenes differences, too, over Moscow's continued backing for Mr Yasser Arafat as leader of the PLO and Syria's support for Mr Arafat's opponents in the Palestinian movement.

Moscow has also irritated Damascus by leaning toward the Baathist regime in Iraq, whose foreign minister is to visit the Soviet Union soon.

Mr Chernenko promised Mr Assad full Soviet support, but the two leaders' luncheon speeches were not published.

Weinberger stops off to see Husain

Amman, (Reuters) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, has ended a Middle East tour with a brief visit to Jordan, during which he and King Hussein discussed the prospects for peace.

Quoting a court spokesman, Jordanian state television said

that at the meeting on Wednesday King Hussein explained his Middle East policy and emphasized the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the region.

The United States and Israel have rejected as propaganda a proposed United Nations-sponsored conference of all parties to

the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as the US and the Soviet Union.

Mr Weinberger said in Tel Aviv before he went to Amman that he would discuss with Jordanian leaders "Israel's very positive attitude towards re-invigorating the peace process with Jordan."

Key Aquino witness 'pressured'

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The commission investigating the murder last year of Benigno Aquino, the Philippine opposition leader, yesterday rejected claims by a key witness that the board had put pressure on him to implicate the military in the killing.

A Philippine Airlines engineer, Mr Celso Loterina, said that in return for a promised job and sanctuary in the United States, he had agreed to testify at a secret session of the inquiry last July that he saw soldiers shoot Mr Aquino.

Because the commission allegedly reneged on its agreement and failed to provide him anonymity, Mr Loterina, in a three-page handwritten letter yesterday, publicly retracted his statement and accused the board of deceiving and betraying him.

Saying that this was a "desperate attempt by some quarters to discredit the board and its findings", the commission denied that one of its members and two senior lawyers badgered Mr Loterina into giving evidence against the military.

Mr Loterina had said at an earlier public hearing that he did not see who shot the opposition leader on August 21, 1983, a few moments after soldiers escorted him from the aircraft which had brought him back from three years of self-imposed exile.

In his signed letter he said he could no longer be sure what happened.

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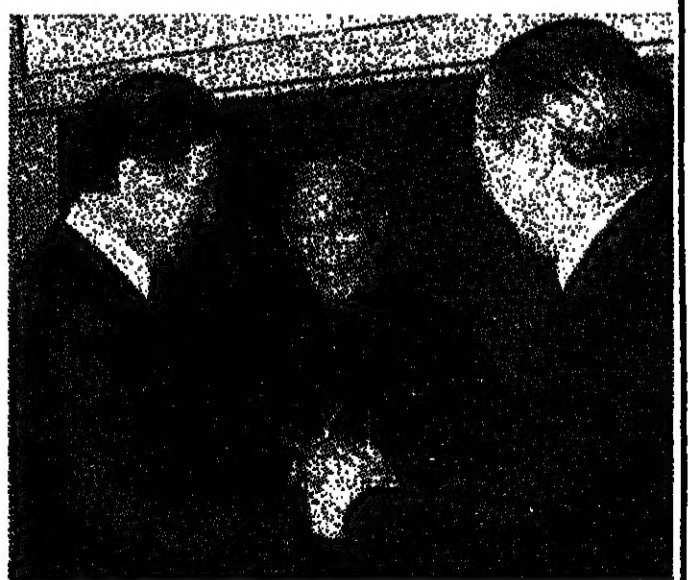
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Hand in hand: The chief Argentine negotiator, Señor Marcelo Delpech (left) his Chilean counterpart, Señor Ernesto Videla, and Cardinal Casaroli after the signing.

Vatican hails Beagle Channel agreement

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Delegations representing Argentina and Chile, led on each side by ambassadors, yesterday signed an agreement concerning the ownership of islands in the Beagle Channel at the southernmost tip of South America. It is understood that under the three main islands involved Lennox Pion and Nueva will go to Chile.

The conclusion of what described by Cardinal Casaroli, the Pope's Secretary of State, as an ancient and complex quarrel has been hailed in the Vatican as a triumph for papal diplomacy.

The negotiations began about five years ago when the Pope offered his mediation in a dispute which has brought the two countries close to war on several occasions. A British

attempt in 1971 to help to resolve the matter, under a 1902 treaty by which the British monarch was empowered to act in a mediating capacity, failed. Five judges of the International Court of Justice to whom it was referred found in favour of Chile, but Argentina rejected the decision.

Theoretically the present draft could suffer the same fate. It has to be ratified by the two governments and, in the case of Argentina, be put to a referendum. But the Vatican is optimistic that the worst is over.

● BUENOS AIRES: The treaty is a "triumph for reason, for diplomacy and for peace," the Argentine Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Caputo, said (AP reports).

Three face Texas court next week over sinking of supertanker

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Three men are to appear in court in Houston, Texas, on Monday next week on charges arising from what the prosecution claims was a \$56m (£47m) swindle involving a stolen shipment of crude oil and a deliberately scuttled supertanker.

The three, Mr Frederick Ed Soudan, a Houston businessman; Mr Abdul Wahab al Ghazou, his brother-in-law; and Mr James Shorrock, a Briton resident in The Netherlands, between them face jail terms totalling well over 100 years if found guilty. They have all been held in custody since last May.

However, as a result of a plea-bargain agreement reached between lawyers for two of the defendants and federal prosecutors they are expected to receive only light sentences.

The highly complex case, which centres on an elaborate alleged attempt to circumvent the Arab oil boycott of South Africa, has international ramifications.

Among a number of foreign agencies and organizations closely watching the case will be Lloyd's of London, which in 1981 was ordered by a British court to pay \$26m to the Shell International Petroleum Com-

pany, which owned the 196,000 tons of oil on board the supertanker, known as the Salem. Another close observer will be the South African Government, whose state-owned oil purchasing organization, the SFF Association Ltd, secretly bought the oil (supposedly destined for the European market) before the prosecution claims, the tanker was deliberately sunk.

The central figure in the case is Mr Soudan. East May he was charged in a 23-count indictment of engineering this alleged swindle. He also faces charges in Britain, filed soon after the 218,928-tonne tanker sank off the coast of Senegal in January 1980, but cannot be extradited for this alleged offence.

Mr Soudan has claimed all along that he was a victim and not the perpetrator of the scheme. According to Mr Bruce Locke, his defence lawyer, he will plead guilty to four of the lesser charges contained in the indictment.

Three involve falsifying tax returns, and conspiring to obstruct justice, and only one relates directly to the Salem case. This states that Mr Soudan deliberately misrepresented himself to the South

Africans as a registered oil dealer with intent to defraud. If the plea-bargain agreement is accepted by the judge Mr Soudan will face a maximum sentence of six years in prison instead of up to 110 years if he had been found guilty on all 23 counts.

The plea-bargain also absolves him from making restitution for the \$4.25m which he is alleged to have made from the deal.

Mr al Ghazou's lawyers have also entered a plea-bargain arrangement. He will plead guilty to obstructing justice, one of four charges with which he had been indicted. This carries a maximum sentence of three years in prison. If he had been found guilty on all four counts he could have faced a 20-year term.

Mr al Ghazou is charged with helping Mr Soudan hide his alleged profits by shuffling the money around bank accounts in Europe, the US and the Caribbean.

Mr Shorrock pleaded guilty last July to conspiracy to obstruct justice and will be sentenced at the same time as the other two co-defendants. A second charge against him, of perjury, has been withdrawn.

The 34-page indictment states that Mr Soudan, as owner of the Houston-based American Polymax Inc and the Oxford Shipping Company of Liberia, had used fraudulent means to obtain an oil sale agreement with SFF and to get a loan from a South African bank to buy the Salem.

He is also charged with selling 1.4 million barrels of Kuwaiti crude to an Italian oil company which then sold it to Shell. The indictment says that Mr Soudan arranged to have the oil secretly sold to South Africa and that the Salem was then scuttled to make it appear as though the oil was lost at sea.

South Africa has paid Shell \$30m. Lloyd's was ordered to make up the outstanding \$26m.



Dali goes home

Salvador Dali leaves a Barcelona clinic in a wheelchair after spending nearly seven weeks being treated for serious burns.

The Spanish surrealist artist returned to his home town of Figueras yesterday.

The artist, aged 80, had been living in his 12th century castle home in Pubol where a fire engulfed his bedroom on August 30. Señor Dali will still have to be fed intravenously because of his weakened state.

Greens expelled after gibes and obscenity

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Two Green members of the Bundestag were expelled amid uproar yesterday for accusing Chancellor Kohl of accepting bribes to get where he was and for shouting an obscenity at the Deputy Speaker.

During a debate on the Chancellor's recent trip to China, Herr Jögen Reents said Herr Kohl's policy was no surprise to a man "whose rise to the head of his party - as we read nowadays - was bought by the Flick group of companies".

In the ensuing commotion the sitting was adjourned and Herr Fischer was also expelled for "gross violation of order".

US envoy aims to calm Delhi fears

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Relations between India and Pakistan and India and the United States have jointly reached a new low point after speeches by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, military manoeuvres by Pakistan armed forces and some over-reaction by the Indian media to US statements.

To try to defuse some of the tension, Mr Richard Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State, is flying into Delhi tomorrow for meetings with Indian officials and politicians. The "Indian External Affairs Minister said last night that the question of US arms supplies to Pakistan would be on the agenda."

Mrs Gandhi told a meeting of party workers that the threat to India had increased, although she was careful to add that it did not mean war was inevitable. She said, furthermore, that India had never attacked any country, nor would it do so in the future. "We believe firmly in the policy of peaceful coexistence and non-violence, but we will not tolerate any foreign invasion at any cost."

Mrs Gandhi was plainly referring to recent remarks by the US ambassador to Pakistan which appeared to say that the United States would assist Pakistan in the case of any invasion from India.

The Indian media have become extremely heated over the implication that India was plotting some kind of invasion. It inflamed comment because of a secret US congressional report that was leaked here and was said to indicate that India may be planning a preemptive strike against Pakistan nuclear installations along the lines of that carried out by Israel against Iraq.

In the meantime, what are described as the biggest-ever military exercises have been going on across the border in Pakistan. According to an Indian news agency, more than five divisions of Pakistani troops, equipped with US and Chinese tanks, are taking part.

The tense situation has led India to ban cross-border traffic between Lahore and Amritsar. Many visas have been issued for Indians to visit Pakistan for the test matches between the two countries. But because of fears that they may be misused by terrorists or espionage agents, the issuing of visas has been stopped.

Bonn moves quickly to dispel acid rain fears

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, was forced to break off a trip down the Rhine to answer tough questions in Parliament on the latest alarming government report which shows that half of West Germany's forests are damaged or dying.

The report has led to renewed calls for speed limits and emergency self-purification of rain. Damage to the forests from acid rain is increasing at a faster rate than expected and now includes deciduous trees, previously relatively unscathed. In 1982, only 8 per cent of the forests were affected, but that rose to 34 per cent last year and is expected to continue rising.

Herr Zimmermann and Herr Ignaz Kiechle, the Minister of Agriculture, said measures to stop air pollution had to be given top priority. Pollution-free cars would play an important part.

At trees are affected, but first most of the damage is done to the industrial sites of North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg, including the famous Black Forest, affected. Herr Zimmermann said the main cause of the damage seemed to be sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide and their compounds.

Tamils protest at expulsion with Berne fast

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

About 500 Tamils staged a silent fast in a Berne church yesterday in protest at Switzerland's decision to return them to Sri Lanka. They also petitioned the Swiss Cabinet to reconsider the decision.

Of about 1,700 applications for political asylum, only one has been accepted and more than 70 have been refused. The Ministry of Justice and police said that the Government's policy stood despite representations from many aid organizations, including Caritas and the Swiss League for Human Rights. "They will be leaving during the coming months," it said.

The ministry added that a similar number of Zairians and smaller numbers of Turks and Chileans were also seeking refuge and that, to make an exception for one nationality would invalidate the whole principle of political asylum.

The Cabinet's decision was taken on the basis of a report by two officials who visited Sri Lanka in August.

Moscow tries again for Peking thaw

Peking (Reuters) - Chinese and Soviet negotiators opened a new round of talks yesterday aimed at thawing frosty relations between them, but Peking leaders said they expected no breakthroughs.

Pravda said at the beginning of the month that Moscow wanted better relations with Peking but China's unacceptable conditions were thwarting normalization.

That Soviet team, headed by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, arrived from Moscow two days ago to resume the dialogue opened in October 1982.

Mr Brezhnev, aged 78, would not say how long he would be in Peking. But the last four rounds of talks have spanned three weeks, with negotiators taking time off in the middle for a provincial tour and consultations with their respective governments.

The Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping said last week that fundamental problems still blocked the path to rapprochement between the former allies.

Mao denounced again

Peking (Reuters) - China's Communist Party, trying to flush out lingering ultra-left sympathies among its members in a drive to modernize the economy, has underlined again that the old Maoist extremist policies were wrong.

A front-page commentary in the party newspaper, the People's Daily, said all members must renounce the policies of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution launched by Mao Tse-tung and now officially branded a disaster.

The commentary coincided with an important party meeting here which diplomats expect to approve a package of economic reforms to reduce the role of central planning and shake-up industrial management.

THE ARTS: 1

Donald Cooper



Joy to behold: Kenneth H. Waller (left), Mark Hadfield

Theatre

Blockheads Mermaid

Thanks to television, Laurel and Hardy are probably even better known now than when they were making pictures, but if you want their material played in flesh and blood you could not hope to see it done better than by Mark Hadfield, Stan and Kenneth H. Waller's Ollie. The physical resemblance is only approximate, but their timing and mutual contact are a joy to behold.

All the effects of the great originals are faithfully recreated, from Ollie's disaster-heralding smirks to Stan's face-crumbing regressions (complete with falsetto blubbering). When they tie themselves in knots with camping stools or bandages, it is done with the relaxed articulation and gentleness that was always the partners' trademark. And, as if to prove the completeness of their transformation, they never descend to twiddling their perfectly chosen lies.

The availability of these two performers evidently stimulated Arthur Whitehead to put the show together. It was a good reason, and they are well worth the price of a ticket. But, coming from the author of *Snoopy: the Musical, Blockheads* is quite a mess.

Beginning in a Palladium dressing room towards the end of the partnership, the book shows a demoralized Stan refusing to go on and being talked round by the breezy Ollie. What follows is Stan's flashback over his past career, after which (surprise, surprise) he is able to go out and greet the Palladium fans.

Even assuming there would be time for this therapeutic recap while the public are pouring in the idea presupposes that this is strictly Stan's story; whereas the actual show consists of a double biography, focusing no less on Ollie's 1910

debut as a singing angel in a Georgia minstrel show than on Stan's simultaneous arrival in the British music hall; and contrasting his blighted early love life ("Well, fat man, it's happened again") with Stan's well-thumbed address book.

Much more damaging is the divided attitude of the authors - Michael Landwehr, Kay Cole and Mr Whitehead - to the events themselves. They ask you simultaneously to warm to the memory of two much-loved artists and to kick your tongue over their private lives. For instance, Stan gets his first break in films at the price of abandoning his girl partner, characterized as a loud-mouthed shrew. Left alone, he changes from victim to a betrayer in a cheerfully callous number called "Goodbye Mae". Again Ollie sings a tender reconciliation ballad to his wife, and finds time between verses to put a quick call through to his mistress. The style of the ballad differs not at all from Alexander Peskanov's other numbers which are intended to melt your heart.

The obsessive motif of the story is Stan's envy for Chaplin's power to make it as a solo star. This reaches a well-prepared climax in a vainglorious number where he adopts several comic masks culminating in Chaplin's moustache and cane - which he breaks in despair. But, like so many episodes in the book, the climax is abruptly cut off, leaving you no idea of whether or not he happily resumed the partnership that Hal Roach originally thrust upon him.

For a small company musical, some of the supporting performances are surprisingly weak (honourably excepting Simon Browne as the partners' insouciant snoop). Tim Goodchild supplies an ugly but functional set of film-reel rotas.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Camerata Bern Queen Elizabeth Hall

This Swiss ensemble has been extremely active on record in recent years, opening its ears to the eccentric genius of Zelenka and Liszt, and the two important Viennese composers of the early 19th century, and the mid-eighteenth-century Mannheim composers. Some of the playing in these recordings has a smooth but rather anonymous quality, so it is a delight to encounter the somewhat string ensemble of the Camerata and to find them a lively, accomplished group.

Perhaps, wisely, they eschewed the byways of Music Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven and instead offered a mixed programme. Very mixed, in fact, for they started with a Rameau transcription for string band of dubious authenticity, very effective in the dashing arpeggios of *L'Egyptienne*, but rather missing the biting plangency of a harpsichord's attack in *La Pouffe* and the ethereal *L'Enharmonique*. A better sample of eighteenth-century ensemble work was Leclair's C major

Oboe Concerto, in which they were joined by their partner in many records, Heinz Holliger.

It never ceases to astonish how freshly and perceptively Holliger continues to approach the task of playing the instrument that now looks and sounds like an extension of his personality. He sails down towards his reed, bobbing along with the orchestral music. But the sounds are full-bodied and perfectly controlled: in the second half he played Vaughan Williams's Oboe Concerto, an uneven but lovely work, and he rose to such heights of poetry in the elegiac close of the first and last movements that the hall held its breath.

Finally there was Bartók, and a thoroughly enjoyable and biting account of the Divertimento for Strings. Even if this piece seems long, watering down the familiar gritty 1930s Bartók style into something more approachable, the Camerata missed none of the fire, with especially fierce cello and bass solos. And the standing circle of violinists and violists added an extra impression of liveliness and commitment.

Nicholas Kenyon

Taverner Consort/Parrott St John's

The breadth of interpretation applied to Bach's Mass in B Minor in recent years has now become comically wide. Audacious experiments like Joshua Rifkin's "one-note-per-line" recording set the pace at one extreme. At the other are choral society performances, still commonly encountered, where you count the contrabasses in fifties as they bring the last drop of expression from Sullivan's 1886 edition.

Not surprisingly, Andrew Parrott steered closely to Rifkin's conception in many ways, modifying it only in deference to live performance demands, notably on soloists' stanzas. So his solo team frequently launched the fugues, or lightened the vocal texture, in the course of longer choruses, and the point at which the 10-strong Taverner Consort took over was often timed with arresting effect.

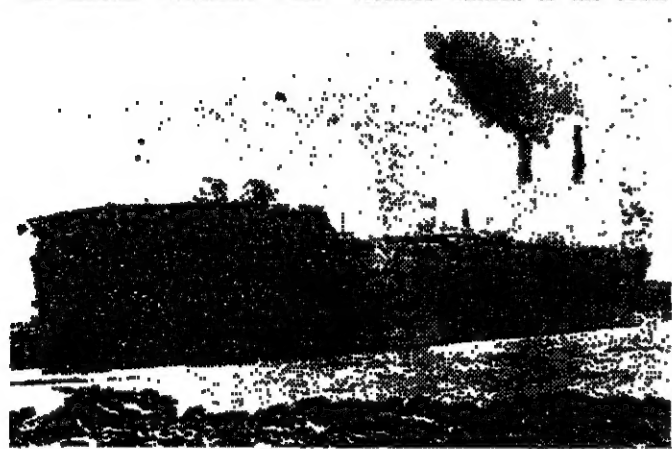
The scheme worked perfectly in the first "Kyrie", where the monumental fugue's opening entries were embellished as only soloists can; less so in the "Qui tollis". Here four voices were insufficient to project what should be searing dissonances through Bach's turbulent orchestral texture. Elsewhere, too,

one occasionally felt that the crucial balance between voices and instruments, emphatically maintained in the former's favour until the modern era, had been slightly over-rectified. One was sorry, for instance, to lose the low-lying passages of Emily Van Evera's well-shaped "Laudamus te" because of an over-exuberant, if splendidly virtuosic, violin solo.

There small miscalculations mattered little in a performance where the singers allied an educated stiffness (including a penchant for the soft syllables of Germanic Latin) to impeccable intonation, and where the authentic instruments of the Taverner Players projected Bach's lines with startling clarity.

Most impressive of all was Parrott's unerring sense of musical pace as a means of conveying the vivid drama of the liturgy, whether in the ecstatic triplets of the "Sanctus" or in the measured tread of the "Credo". Margaret Cable's dignified yet affecting "Agnus Dei" was one of several outstanding solos. David Thomas measured the uncomfortable tessitura gap between the "Quoniam" and the "Et in Spiritum" with clarity, and Emma Kirby and Rogers Covey-Crump brought a lifting grace to the intertwining lyricism of the "Domine Deus".

Richard Morrison



Previous identity: The Salem, then known as the Sea Sovereign, which now lies at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Oldest climber of Everest killed

Katmandu (Reuters) - The Czechoslovak mountaineer, Jozef Psotka, was killed shortly after becoming the oldest conqueror of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said yesterday.

It said Mr Psotka, aged 50, a physics and electronics teacher from Bratislava, became the

oldest person ever to reach the 29,028 ft summit on Monday.

He was killed while descending, apparently on Monday night. His body was found on Wednesday in a crevasse near his expedition's third high-altitude camp at 23,620 ft (7,200 metres).

He was the third climber to die on Everest this month. Two

Australians fell to their deaths on October 9 while their expedition made its final assault on the peak.

The ministry said two other climbers who joined Mr Psotka at the summit descended safely, they were Zoltan Demjan, aged 29, a geologist from Bratislava and Ang Rita, aged 36, a sherpa.

THE TIMES

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THE ARTS: 2

Television
London peculiar

Designing a Nightmare (BBC 2) dealt with the making of 1984, a film set in a city which, as the presenter put it, "must have been very familiar" to those who knew London immediately after the war. And indeed it might seem familiar, since the atmosphere of London has not really changed, and perhaps, after so long a history, will never radically change. So it was that, Alexandria Palace could be used as a scene for urban desolation, and London's East End represented a timeless wasteland. The director described such places as "truly unreal... surreal", and that strange but instantly recognisable landscape has affected the film by lending it a properly English dimension. Some of the scenes in 1984 might have sprung from Dickens as much as from Orwell.

The techniques of film-making are always fascinating for those who, like the present writer, know next to nothing about the cinema - and last night's programme provided an intriguing account "behind the scenes". It is always odd to see how that unreality and contrivance are transformed into a completed film which, for a

while, will seem more real than the real world itself.

Commercial Breaks (BBC 2) is concerned with the "raw edge of capitalism" - in last night's case, the jungle of cocoa futures which is no less wild than the jungles near which the beans grow. Cocoa is, after all, a serious subject: it practically supports the Ivory Coast, and brings nervous seizures on well-dressed young men in the City who buy the beans which will eventually, for example, provide the chocolate to make 29 million Kit Kat bars each week.

The hero of last night's programme was actually a New Yorker, who from a rented room works as a "commodity speculator" - acting apparently on instinct, which is perhaps the best instrument for a business which relies on rumour and hysteria rather than anything else. Certainly the Agriculture Minister of the Ivory Coast seemed adept at orchestrating such things: it is if it does nothing else, illuminates the extraordinary fantasy and theatre of which modern capitalism is constituted.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Money to Live

Royal Court Upstairs

Twenty-two-year-old Jacqueline Rudet is not actually a former member of the Young People's Theatre Scheme, but this play has all the signs of a post-graduate work from that quarter: vivid first-hand presentation of a world of friends and family, a youthful passion and humour, and a naive tendency to put in everything.

Peter Terson's *Strippers*, recently touring up north, set part-time pub strippers firmly in the context of male unemployment on Tyneside and concentrated on the reaction of their husbands. Ma Rudet's approach is very different: her protagonist, Charlene, is single, black, living alone, disillusioned with men, and working herself tired for £73 a week. A stripper's wage packet brings confidence, independence, escape from the treadmill: surely she is exploiting men, not the other way about? But, when her own sister is half-raped one night, Charlene is not so sure.

One rather odd manifestation of her new self-respect is that she is reconciled with her family and puts them to rights, suggesting a dressmaking busi-

ness for mother and sister, getting odd-job work for Dad and fixing an abortion for little brother's girlfriend. The point is that even a modest degree of poverty can cripple. What if you do drift into prostitution? As a stripper friend remarks, if you're going to have joyless sex, you might as well get paid for it.

Gordon Case's *Black Theatre* Co-operative production makes the loose dialogue slower still, but Judith Jacob's strong, sensitive Charlene holds it together, pulling off a neat transformation from put-upon upstart to stylish woman of the world. She and Cynthia Powell (as Mother, finally disclosing that she too had turned to prostitution) achieve a touching intensity, and Vivienne Rochester's fur-coated Judy is fatalistic as well as irresistibly flamboyant. If love can only be achieved in a position of financial security (if at all, and the women seem to doubt that), it is a poor look-out, but the men in Charlene's family are not an encouraging sight: brother Chris Tummings ruled by his sex-drive, and melancholy Bob Phillips and his leading father, brought by a lifetime's poverty to the point where he cannot try any more.

Anthony Masters

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF 'FITZCARRALDO'

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Chelsea Cinema

The Natural (PG)

Odeon Leicester Square

Conan the Destroyer (15)

Empire

Fear Not Jacob

National Film Theatre

Werner Herzog's *Where the Green Ants Dream* is a German production, made by a German crew, but entirely shot in Australia in English and in Aboriginal tribal languages. The story is a familiar one: a big mining corporation begins exploratory drillings in an area which is sacred to the Aborigines, who protest with stubborn patience, sitting down in front of the bulldozers, and carrying their case to the courts in Sydney.

Characters and confrontations are familiar enough also: the young white geologist (gangly Bruce Spence) who finds himself progressively drawn to the side of the Aborigines with their atavistic understanding of the earth; his boss (Norman Kaye) who cheerfully believes that they can be won over by boardroom diplomacy and costly gifts; the white outsider who aggressively identifies with the Blacks; the racist lawyer, exasperated by the dignified, immovable, incomprehensible plaintiffs.

It is dramatically effective, relaxed, comic, sad, and for the most part might have been made by practically anyone. Most characteristic of Herzog perhaps is the somewhat high-handed invention of his own anthropology and mythology for the occasion. Even the elaborate lore of the green ants, which is the dramatic motive of the Aborigines' battle, is Herzog's own invention. As he explains it: "I wanted to have legends and mythology that come close to the thinking and the way of life of the Aborigines, but I made it clear to them that the film is not their dreaming, it is my dreaming. I couldn't claim to make their cause my cause; that would be ridiculous." There is though a suggestion of arrogance and patronage about this, or at least a failure to acknowledge how rich is the Aborigines' culture

and how strong is their real-life cause.

It is true that the Aboriginal characters, played by distinguished elders of the community, make that case by their mere presence. Their wisdom is calm and their verdicts are mild but final: "You white men are lost. You don't understand the land. Too many silly questions. Your presence on this earth will come to an end. You have no sense, no purpose, no direction."

Perhaps because of Herzog's unwillingness to deal with the reality of his characters, preferring his own mythology to theirs, much of the film seems waywardly incidental. There is, for instance, a whole sub-plot about an old lady and her lost dog which seems as irrelevant as improbable in this desert region.

There are also touches of inspiration. The old man who is called "mute" because he is the only surviving person who can speak his tribal language, which is the only speech he knows, is a fine metaphor for loss of communication (it is also based in tragic reality). A circle of intending fathers squat among the detergent shelves at the local supermarket because it is the site of a long-vanished sacred fertility tree. The mean-faced supermarket manager lets them stay because fertility is likely to be favourable for future business prospects.

The Natural, the second film

of Barry Levinson, who made his debut with *Diner*, also works at the level of fable and metaphor. It is adapted from a 1932 novel by Bernard Malamud, and combines reflections on the rise and fall of the American dream with the archetypal Samson and Delilah legend.

Robert Redford, in his first acting role since his directorial debut with *Ordinary People*, plays a farm boy with a natural genius for baseball. Before he even gets a chance to play professionally he is shot and crippled by a beautiful woman who is the tool of a racketeer gambler. Not until sixteen years later does he find his place as a star in the professional game, only to find the same history repeating itself. This time however he has the skill, toughness and support of a loving woman needed to defeat corruption and the Delilah depicted to unman him.

It is a period piece, and the Twenties and Thirties have been richly recreated, using locations in Buffalo, a city which saw much ambitious building during that period, including the Victory Stadium, erected as a New Deal relief project. The settings have been

photographed to great pictorial effect by Caleb Deschanel, who also has the unusual distinction of using slow motion with discretion and good dramatic sense.

The characters and their emotions are archetypal and larger-than-life: the Hero (who better than Robert Redford - more blond and glowing than ever?); the Femmes Fatales (Barbara Hershey, Kim Basinger, the Prince of Darkness, in the characters of a corrupt old judge (Robert Prosky) who literally cannot bear the light and a ruthless professional gangster (powerfully played by Darren McGavin, who is mysteriously ignored in the publicity for the film); their Mephistophelean creature, a sinister sports reporter (Robert Duval); the Guardian Angel (Glenn Close) whose love must in the end redeem the hero.

The mythical stature of these characters is constantly emphasized. As a boy the hero fashions his enchanted baseball bat out of the blasted tree beneath which his father died; and every time he hits one of his victorious strokes with it the heavens are once more riven with lightning. His last great hit manages to blast the entire

lighting system of the stadium (necessitating one of the film's few anachronisms: big-league games were never played by night in the Thirties).

This finale is remarkably effective in its combination of sport and sentiment - two things that American films tend to manage surprisingly well. The sentiment, superimposed on the original novel by Robert Towne and Phil Dusenberry's screenplay, exploits a particularly responsive chord of American feeling, the communion of father and son, most typically symbolized in the handing on of the native tribal rituals of baseball. For all the panache with which it is managed, the ending is also the film's most palpable false note. Up to this point Malamud's story sweeps on towards an inevitable catastrophic climax, which the new, imposed happy end arbitrarily and unconvincingly denies.

Conan the Destroyer is a

David Robinson

Arnold Schwarzenegger, the most personable Mr. Universe in the history of the contest, mostly restricts his acting to rolling his eyes apprehensively, but he has his own sense of fun and throws himself into the hand-to-hand stuff with a will. His most notable ally in this episode is the singer Grace Jones, playing a formidable black Amazon.

Throughout the next four weeks the National Film Theatre is presenting a season of Independent Jewish Cinema, designed to counteract stereotypes derived from Hollywood impressions of North America's immigrant generations. With one exception (*Jacob the Liar*, a 10-year-old film made in East Germany) the films in the season have all been made within the last five years in Western Europe, Israel and North America, and range in subject from the Holocaust to the foundation and political history of modern Israel and various more particular manifestations of Jewish culture.

The season opens on Tuesday with *Fear Not Jacob* (1981), which is authentically Diasporic, as a German production shot in Portugal by an expatriate Romanian, Radu Gabrea. Well staged and handsomely shot (by Igor Luther), it is the story of a Jew who flees the early-century pogroms of the Russian empire only to encounter racial persecution in a small town in Portugal. Working up to a strong horror-movie denouement, it is probably more effective as a thriller than as a specific expression of Jewish history and culture.

David Robinson

Cinema
Native wisdom amid Herzog's own mythology

Tradition against the bulldozer: Roy Marika in *Where the Green Ants Dream*

contribution to the current genre of wham-pow comic-strip adventure. Directed by Richard Fleischer, this sequel to John Milus's *Conan the Barbarian* is a good deal lighter in touch and better-humoured than the original. Set in the never-never-land of sword and sorcery, the dialogue is cheerfully contemporary ("We're not a charitable institution"), the characters are gaily coloured cardboard cut-outs, and the design and special effects are opulent and inventive.

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Wisard idea - poor execution

To see the wonderful Wizard of Oz, Dorothy followed the yellow brick road to Emerald City. The Uxbridge Road is less romantic and the bleak concrete campus of Brunel University less exotic, but the privileged visitor who presses on to journey's end will meet a very remarkable wizard indeed.

This wizard, more properly, WISARD - an acronym for Wilkie, Statham and Aleksander's Recognition Device - is a machine built out of elements with logical functions equivalent to those of nerve cells, or neurons. In pure research it will be invaluable in finding out more about our own brains. In a world where there is an increasing demand for machines which can take over tasks previously performed by people, it will find many practical uses. These range from robot vision systems to speech-driven word-processors.

The idea of such a machine - an artificial neural net - had intrigued mathematicians and engineers for the past 35 years, but the difficulty was that there seemed to be no practical means of constructing large numbers of artificial neurons. The answer was spotted in the mid-1960s by Igor Aleksander, then a lecturer in his 30s at Queen Mary College, London.

Artificial neurons, he realized, were already available in the shape of the RAM (Random Access Memory) elements which provide a computer's electronic memory. If RAMs were connected to an input, and to each other in a certain way, they would perform logical functions similar to neurons.

'Universities think it is wrong to make money out of their work'

It took some 15 years of patient research and experiment before Professor Aleksander, who had by then moved to the University of Kent to the chair of electrical engineering at Brunel, was able to translate his idea into practice. The main cause of the long delay was that it was only fairly recently that the silicon revolution advanced to the point at which RAM chips became available "off the shelf" at a price which made it feasible to build a machine like Wisard which contains tens of thousands of them. Therefore it was 1979 before Professor Aleksander could start work on Wisard itself with the help of his colleagues, Tom Statham, and Bruce Wilkie, who was brought in to engineer the machine.

Wisard amply fulfilled expectations. A measure of its talents can be gained from one of its "party tricks" which it performed at a recent Royal Society conference. Having been "trained" by Professor Aleksander - who appeared before its television "eye" to demonstrate a smile and a frown - Wisard then inspected the distinguished features of a succession of Fellows and told them whether they were looking

Piers Burnett traces the story of how the development of a world-beating British 'thinking' machine has been hampered by bureaucratic prejudice despite a promise from the Government to bring inventive academics and the market place much closer together

cheerful or dismayed. It could equally well, given a different course of instruction, have learned to recognize the individual scientists and to distinguish one from another other.

It may seem trivial but in computer technology terms it is truly remarkable. Facial expressions and identities represent probably the most complex and subtle set of visual images with which we cope. Distinguishing between them is beyond the wildest dreams of those who work with orthodox computers.

To "learn" what an individual looks like, Wisard is shown the face "live", with changing attitude and expression, and as a result forms a generalized "mental image" of the features which enables it to recognize them again, even if they are seen from an unfamiliar angle or with a different expression.

It learns and responds as fast as a human counterpart, but most remarkable of all, unlike that of an orthodox computer, Wisard's intelligence is a function of its construction, not its programming. The only instruction given to the machine is applied by pressing a "teach" button which causes it to "learn" the image presented to it.

As automation advances in factories and offices there will be a growing need for machines with Wisard-like skills.

Since 1979 companies including Barclays Bank and Glaxo have been sending their own experts to work with the Brunel team to see if they could use the new techniques, but like all academic researchers whose work was funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council, Professor Aleksander was not free to dispose of the results. Until Mrs Thatcher announced a change in the rules a year ago, the British Telecom Group (BTG) had the exclusive right to license the commercial exploitation of such publicly funded research.

BTG licensed the industrial rights in Wisard to Computer Recognition Systems (CRS), a relatively new company, started by a group of executives from Thorn-EMI. Having convinced themselves of the potential of Wisard, CRS raised more than £100,000 in venture capital to re-engineer the prototype into production form, transforming it from the size of two filing cabinets into a neat 19 x 10 x 20-inch box.

So far, the history of Wisard is almost a copybook example of what everyone is agreed should happen. Here was an exciting British research project, carried through thanks to the farsighted support of the Department of Education and Science, which, via the SERC, provided £220,000 to fund Wisard and its predecessors. Having reached the point at which commercial exploitation became feasible, the work was licensed by the Department of Trade and Industry through BTG.

Igor Aleksander obviously wanted to build on his success and even before the agreement with CRS was signed, was planning the next stage. A start will be made on "teaching" the machine to use language in order to label or describe what it sees; then, it will be equipped with a "window" which it will learn to move about its field of vision to concentrate on significant objects or features in the way people do.

CRS was enthusiastic about future prospects. Indeed the firm had insisted that its contract with BTG should give it an exclusive right to the "know-how" arising from further research at Brunel.

Professor Aleksander needed further funding to pursue this next stage of his research and had every reason to expect that it would be forthcoming, yet as he filled in his SERC application form in April 1983 he knew that far-reaching changes were imminent.

Some six months earlier the Committee on Advanced Information Technology chaired by John Alvey, British Telecom's Senior Technology Director, had proposed an ambitious five-year programme of research in the shape of a collaborative effort by industry, government and universities to meet the challenge presented by Japan's "Fifth Generation Programme", designed to catapult them to world leadership in information technology by the 1990s.

It was not difficult to predict that the Japanese challenge would be met and matched by the United States and in such a battle British industry could be an early casualty. The vital factor in meeting this challenge was the organization, funding and direction of research - the vital raw material without which nothing can succeed.

The Government accepted the report and set up the Alvey Directorate within the DTI with a £330m budget, of which £300m is to be spent in industry. The Department of Industry and the Ministry of Defence will provide £150m which will be matched by the participating firms. The remaining £30m will come entirely from the Government and will go to the universities.

These funding arrangements, coupled with the directorate's emphasis on collaboration between industry and universities, effectively mean that the involvement of one or more of the large companies is required before any major research project can secure Alvey support.



A man and a machine: Professor Aleksander in the laboratory at Brunel with some of his equipment

There can be no doubt that it is a deliberate attempt to force academic researchers to submit to the disciplines of an industrial market, in practice a market made up of a few large companies. Patrick Jenkin, when announcing the Alvey programme to the Commons as Secretary of State for Industry, put the underlying rationale bluntly enough: "There has grown up in the universities of this country the unfortunate belief that to make money out of their work is somehow wrong."

Few would deny that,

especially when compared with the United States, the British IT industry has a lamentable record for exploiting the work done in universities. So, like most other academics, Igor Aleksander was a supporter of the Alvey Report. As a researcher and head of a university department intimately concerned with information technology, he had better cause than most to appreciate just how rapidly Britain was falling behind and how great were the dangers. His experience with Alvey, therefore, came as a disappointment.

One of the main worries about the Alvey programme centres upon its likely effect upon the new, small, rapidly expanding companies which might be expected to flourish in a field like IT in which the capacity to take a gamble or seize an opportunity is crucial.

The examples of Apple Computers in the US, or Sinclair and Acorn in Britain, illustrate the point. Such firms apparently see little in Alvey for them; at best they see it as a welcome demonstration that the Government recognizes the need to do something. They

point with disdain to the record of the major firms; in the words of one of their most successful managing directors, it is one of "unbroken mediocrity". They fear that collaboration with their big brothers will inevitably operate to their disadvantage.

Professor Aleksander's application for a new grant was at first turned down by SERC, then reviewed, and resubmitted on a lower scale before being passed to the Alvey Directorate by now installed in the Department of Industry offices at Millbank Tower.

Alvey's task is to 'isolate, encourage and support the maverick'

A new funding application, this time for a collaborative effort between Brunel and Imperial College London, where Professor Aleksander has just moved into the newly created Kohler Chair in the Management of Information Technology, has just been put to the Alvey Directorate.

But the issue that worries Professor Aleksander, and a growing body of opinion in the IT community, is whether the Alvey programme, guided by the priorities and requirements of the big companies, is an effective mechanism for, in the words of the original report, "safeguarding the future of the Information Technology in Britain".

Ian Stewart Lloyd, the chairman of the Commons sub-committee on technological innovation, says Alvey's most important task is to "isolate, encourage and support the maverick".

The brief, dramatic history of Information Technology, worked by a series of sudden technological innovations and the rapid emergence and growth of new ideas and businesses, suggests that this analysis is correct.

Judging by Professor Aleksander's experience, however, it is not one that finds much favour in the Alvey Directorate.

In the machine that can spot a smile

THE NERVE CELL Nature's logic

1 This, highly simplified, diagram of a single nerve cell or neuron shows connections called synapses, through which it receives electrical pulse signals from other neurons. There is also a dominant synapse.

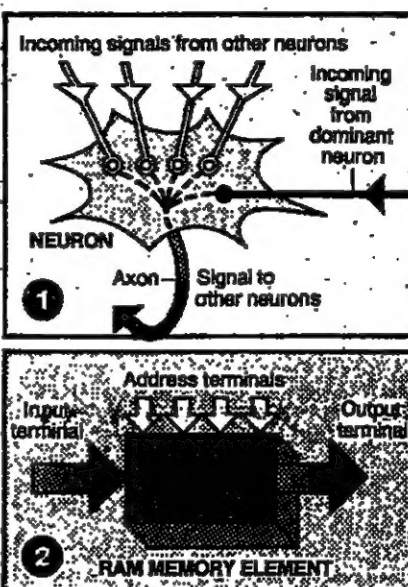
2 Whether or not the neuron "fires", transmitting a burst or pulses to other neurons via its axon, is determined by the message, or pattern of signals, it receives at its synapses.

3 Some messages will cause it to fire, others prevent it from firing. The dominant neuron is able to "teach" the cell to fire in response to new messages.

SILICON NEURON Electronic logic

2 A Random Access Memory element can be thought of as a set of 16 electronic pigeon-holes, each labelled with an address made up of four bits of information (1s or 0s). If one pigeon-hole is "addressed", by inputting a four-bit signal, say 1001, at the address terminals, while simultaneously inputting one bit of data (say a 1) at the input terminal, then the element will store 1 at address 1001. If the same pigeon-hole is then re-addressed it will output a 1.

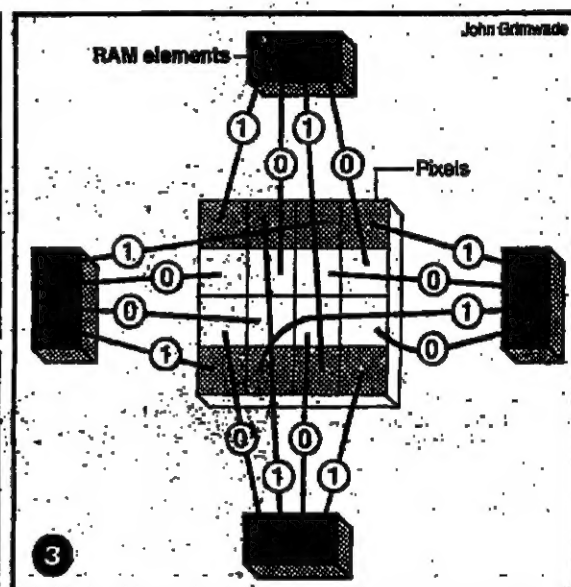
3 In Wisard the terminals' function is reversed. The data, now four bits of information, goes to the address terminals. The input terminal is used to teach the element a new function. If the data consists of the pattern 1001, the element "learns" it by storing a 1 at that address. It signals its recognition by outputting a 1 when the pattern recurs.



A NEURAL NET Bits of the picture

3 This diagram shows a set of four RAM elements connected to a screen containing 16 pixels, or picture points, each of which is black or white; a black pixel is encoded as 1, a white one as 0. (In practice, the elements are connected to a special purpose piece of memory equipment called a "framestore" which holds the binary information produced by one scan of the television camera for a fraction of a second.)

4 Wisard operates on an image containing about a quarter of a million pixels, which can be grey as well as plain black and white, but the principle is the same. Each RAM thus recognizes a



small proportion of the total image, made up in practice of a randomly chosen group of pixels drawn from all parts of the picture. The machine's recognition of an image, its judgement of how "like" a learned image it is, is measured by the number of RAMs which fire or output a 1.

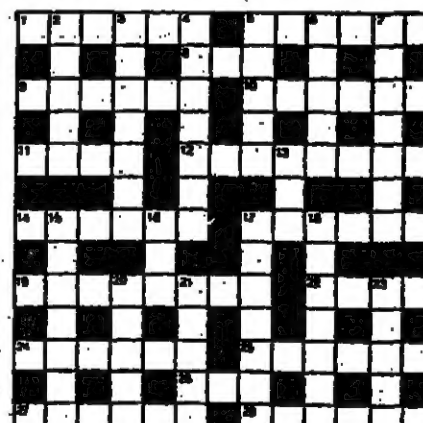
5 This system's most important feature is its ability to generalize. It will never give a 100 per cent response (all RAMs firing) as interference always distorts some of the information. But it will respond with a high degree of "confidence" to images which are "like" but not the same as, a learned image. It will recognize a "familiar" face, even if it is seen from an angle or in a way that makes it different from the originally learnt image.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 475)

ACROSS
1 Modesty collar (6)
5 Body stitch (6)
8 Louse egg (3)
9 Fiddle idea (6)
10 Every time (6)
11 Sapoteaceous tree (4)
12 City opp Khartoum (8)
14 Malign (6)
17 Interior (6)
19 Choir stall support (6)
22 Intel (4)
24 Good will (6)
25 Drink craving (6)
26 Flower garland (3)
27 Blanced stem veg (6)
28 Greek sea (6)

DOWN
2 Hebrew bushel (5)
3 Kettledrums (7)
4 No matter who (7)
6 Be upright (5)
6 Loom (5)
7 Fox (7)
13 Tea maker (3)
15 Copy (7)
16 Mammal hairs (3)
17 Inactivity (7)

SOLUTION TO No 474
ACROSS: 8 Consciousness 9 Inn 10 Execrable 11 Swede 13 Tangent
16 Council 19 Snide 22 Collected 24 Bat 25 Inconceivable
ACROSS: 1 Avals 2 France 3 Schemers 4 Honest 5 User 6 Peeble
7 Ascend 12 Woo 14 Nose dive 15 Nod 16 Cyclic 17 Unlock 18 Letter
24 Imbibe 21 Either 23 Erie



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Race against time for a princely prize

The romance of the 1745 Rebellion still echoes down the centuries, the daring bid by the handsome young Prince Charles Edward Stuart to wrest the crowns of Scotland and England from his distant cousins of the House of Hanover. His lack of support south of the border doomed the campaign to failure but it was at the battle of Culloden, near Inverness, that he sustained the final crushing defeat and had to fly for his life.

The young prince's baggage wagon, according to a contemporary account, was left "on the high road abandoned by every person" while still containing priceless personal dress and silver plate. A ravishing little silver casket containing silver-gilt beakers, knives, forks and other implements for a picnic is believed to have been found among the baggage by the Duke of Cumberland, commander of the British forces, and given by him later in the day to his aide-de-camp, Viscount Bury.

The little casket, or canteen as such a piece is properly called, was recently sold to an American collector by a London silver dealer but an export license has been withheld for three months to give Scotland the chance to match the price and keep the precious memento.

The price at which it was to leave for America was £175,000 but the dealer, whose identity



Precious cutlery: A hunting casket for expensive tastes

has not been disclosed, has agreed to cut the price to £145,000 to Scotland. With only three weeks left to raise money in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland has achieved over half the purchase price. The first month of the appeal brought more than 170 separate contributions - with two latter day members of the House of Hanover included among the donors, Prince Charles and the Queen Mother. Nevertheless, as the museum rather desperately puts it: "£60,000 is still needed urgently by midnight on Friday, November 9."

In terms of design the canteen is a great rarity. Very little rococo silver was made in



Scotland and this very fine piece bears the mark of the Edinburgh goldsmith Ebenezer Oliphant and the date mark for 1740-41. He was a most suitable choice of craftsman, coming from a Jacobite family: His elder brother Laurence, sixth Laird of Gask, and his nephew, another Laurence, were out with the Prince during the 1745 Rebellion and the younger Laurence became the prince's aide-de-camp.

That the canteen was given to Viscount Bury, later third Earl of Albemarle, on the field of Culloden is known only from an oral tradition in the Albemarle family, in whose possession it remained until 1963 - when it was sold at Christie's for £7,200.

It was bought by a Scottish collector, the Hon Alan Mackay of Enterkine.

Contemporary accounts, however, confirm the link with Bonnie Prince Charlie. The master of the Prince's household, one James Gib, records a "hunting equipage" left behind in a hamper of table linen and silver in the covered wagon that was taken by the enemy at Culloden. The Prince's "hunting equipage" was then contained in a shagreen case, he tells us, and comprised "Silver goblets, doubly gilt, going into one another, two knives, two forks, and two spoons, all silver and doubly gilt." He forgot to mention the little marrow scoop and cruet, but the description is too close to doubt. Moreover, "Mr Gib regrets the loss of the hunting equipage more than that of all the rest, for he says it was one of the most curious things he had ever seen in any place. The Prince brought it with him from France."

No record survives of how the Prince came by it. The most likely explanation is that it was a twenty-first birthday present from the Jacobite Association in Scotland. There was considerable coming and going between Scotland and the exiled court in Rome in the early 1740s. A "hunting equipage" would have been a very appropriate present.

Geraldine Norman

Rioja and Casseroles

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FRIDAY PAGE

Hooked on hospital

TRUE FALSE

In recent years Britain's paediatricians have come to recognize a new and disturbing form of child abuse and a new group of mothers and children who need help. Some mothers, it seems, claim their children are sick when they are not. Some actually make their children ill.

The condition has been named Munchausen syndrome, by proxy after Munchausen syndrome, an adult form of "hospital addiction". It was first spotted seven years ago by Professor Roy Meadow, consultant paediatrician at St James's University Hospital in Leeds.

There, a little girl named Kay came under the professor's care. Kay had already been through hundreds of investigations and had been given many potentially toxic drugs for a suspected bladder problem, all to no avail, when Professor Meadow set out once again to try to find out what was wrong with her. Then the penny dropped. Kay was fine. Her mother's account of her illness was false.

Since then Professor Meadow has either dealt with or heard of more than 90 similar cases in the UK and now knows the consequences to be horrifying.

One little boy had brain surgery as doctors tried to explain his "symptoms" and another had over 180 blood tests. Victims can spend months in hospital and be made genuinely ill by treatment given by doctors in good faith.

Just why a mother should lie in this way is not always clear. She may be over-protective for her child's health and lie to ensure he gets attention; a few have Munchausen syndrome themselves. Others are reluctant to let their children grow up, or revel in the kindness and attention of the children's ward or recognize that a sick child is a "first-class ticket" to financial and supportive help for the family in trouble, says the professor.

Somehow it seems they are able to shut out the idea that the child could be hurt as a result.

Professor Meadow advises any woman in this position to seek the help of the person caring for her child. Mothers helped to realize that they can make friends and get support without hurting their child have been able to stop the lies and look after their family happily.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Use your head

The Metropolitan Police have taken a tip from the riding fraternity and introduced better protective helmets for mounted officers, as pictured.

It's a pity more riding enthusiasts don't follow the advice. Nearly 70 per cent of riders who fall sustain head injuries. If they all wore adequate head-gear the figure could be cut to 15 per cent.

Jockey Club medical consultant Dr Michael Allen insists that all riders - whether on weekend hack or in the National Hunt - need a hard

hat with an adjustable chin strap to stop it falling off.

Anyone racing in a competitive setting, amateur or professional, should wear a jockey's skull cap, recommended version BSI 4472. At £27 to £37 this is more expensive than other riding hats but is the only design which will offer real protection at speed. And for those who prefer a more conventional look Christy Beaufort and Charles Owen are incorporating the skull cap design into traditional hard-hat style.

For weekend riding and show-jumping Dr Allen recommends the new pony and horse hat, BSI 6473.

Skin troubles

You may think you never suffer from eczema, but just a little red patch underneath your watch strap could be contact dermatitis - which is allergic eczema. The list of substances which can cause this type of skin trouble is endless. It is the nickel in watch straps, jean studs, cheap ear-rings, zips, car handles and even coins in

trouser pockets which may lead to angry rashes. At least 10 per cent of the population are allergic to the metal.

Some ingredients in perfumes, preservatives in make-up can cause eczema. Men working in the building trade who come into contact with chromium salts in cement can also be badly afflicted. This type of eczema can be particularly nasty because if the culprit is not isolated quickly it can stay for years.

Back to backs

Mrs Margaret Tebbitt's terrible injuries resulting from the Brighton bombing a week ago draws attention to the plight of all people who suffer spinal damage. Every year about 300 people severely injure their backs. Newspaper reports can be misleading. We tend to read only about the dramatic cases - hunting or hang-gliding accidents - although according to one consultant in spinal injuries at Stoke Mandeville Hospital 50 per cent of all victims have been involved in road accidents. The rest are industrial accidents and sports injuries.

A sudden, violent jerk of the head - backwards, forwards or rotated - may break the neck, which is also vulnerable to intense compression of the head. Compression accounts for 50 per cent of cases. Breaks further down the spine depend on the point of impact.

If the neck is broken and the spinal cord, which carries the body's nervous system, is damaged, the person may be paralysed in all four limbs. Damage further down - in the middle of the chest or below - will

leave the upper body with movement and feeling.

Doctors can often tell the extent of the damage within 48 hours, but it may take six to eight weeks for the initial judgment to be confirmed. As one specialist at the spinal unit in Oswestry pointed out, no two cases are the same. The outcome will depend on many factors - age, motivation and the person's shape all play their part.

Patients who have spinal damage go through a period of bereavement. They often cannot absorb all the implications for a number of weeks, and grieve for the loss of physical independence.

Between six and ten weeks after the accident patients first get out of bed. After a few days of euphoria their morale reaches the nadir, mechanisms for keeping them upright will not be functioning properly, either because they are damaged or because the body has forgotten how to use them and they feel dreadful, sick and faint. They cannot walk away from their chairs, and they are at their most helpless.

So begins the long, slow haul - perhaps over two years - to maximum recovery.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Suzuki children tune into the new way of music

Three-year-olds are learning the violin by methods once thought eccentric - Alan Franks reports

There was a time when the name Suzuki conjured up nothing but the sound of a Japanese motor cycle. Today it is just as likely to denote the rather higher pitch of tiny violins being played en masse by improbably young children.

If you pass a classroom or hall where a Suzuki lesson is in progress, you are likely to hear the keening of a repeated cadence, punctuated by pauses and the example of an adult bow.

If you stop and listen more closely you might detect, not the simple shapes of a nursery rhyme, but the melody lines of Bach and Vivaldi. Put your head through the door and you will see a group of children, some as young as three, aping one another in unison.

They may be walking round in a circle, one behind the other, they may be bowing low with the poise of judo wrestlers. Whatever they are up to, they will be under the close scrutiny of their own senior colleagues - their mothers.

For this is one of the principles at the heart of the Suzuki method - that the family is a more resourceful unit than the classroom when it comes to early musical instruction.

The mother (yes, there are fathers who attend, but conventional patterns of work make them a minority) will have a small violin of her own, and will have spent several hours of the past week practising with her child. Some mothers will have brought two children to the class, the elder of whom will, whether wittingly or not, already be acting as a teacher to the younger.

A year ago when the eponymous Dr Shinichi Suzuki, now 83, visited Britain, it was estimated that there were roughly 500 children learning the full method here, a further 1,000 studying under partly trained teachers, and about 4,000 studying some of the method.

There are many reasons for Suzuki's growing popularity. First, and perhaps most important, the method has been in use here, albeit in small pockets of pioneers, for more than a decade, so that it is already possible to gauge its benefits in pupils who have now reached adolescence.

Second, any educational movement which starts life at the eccentric edges of the spectrum takes time to gather momentum. In Suzuki's own

country the number of students or ex-students of the method is an astonishing 500,000.

When Suzuki started teaching, half a century ago, there was just one symphony orchestra in the whole of Japan. Today there is at least one in every big city, and Tokyo boasts seven.

Third, there is a widespread view among parents in their thirties and forties that their own musical education was badly neglected, and that they must grab the earliest chance of making good the deficit one generation down.

This seems particularly true among the middle classes; the more honest, or self-critical ones admit to a competitive urge, for now that the home and family are seen as vital parts of the primary teaching process, parents can be made to feel guilty as never before about their own children's level of performance.

As with the home computer, so to a lesser extent, with the Suzuki violin.

Finally, it would be wrong to discount the effect made by Suzuki himself during his visit. Looking 20 years younger than his age, and with a beatific expression animating his face, he conducted from the piano 300 young violinists in a programme ranging from variations on *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star* to Bach's double violin concerto.

The sound and the spectacle at that north London school were quite electrifying, as was his statement of the belief that, given the right guidance at home, a child who starts a string instrument at the age of three can perform a concerto at six.

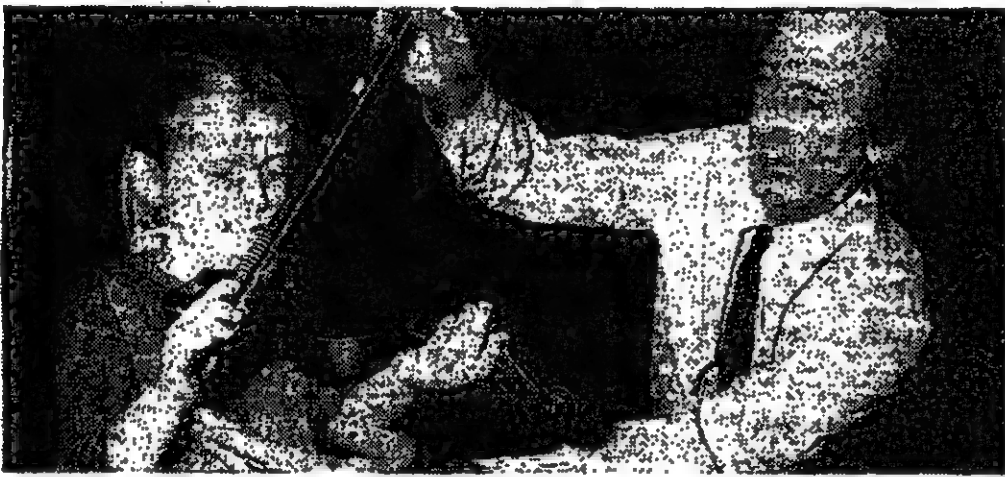
Even a few years ago the claim seemed as immoderate as those made in press advertisements for baldness cures or memory courses, yet now the weight of evidence is strongly in Suzuki's favour.

In the late 1970s a local investigation in Hertfordshire by the Rural Music Schools Association concluded that the method could, with certain modifications, be adapted to fit in with English conditions; the beginnings of respectability for Suzuki can be traced back to the report that followed.

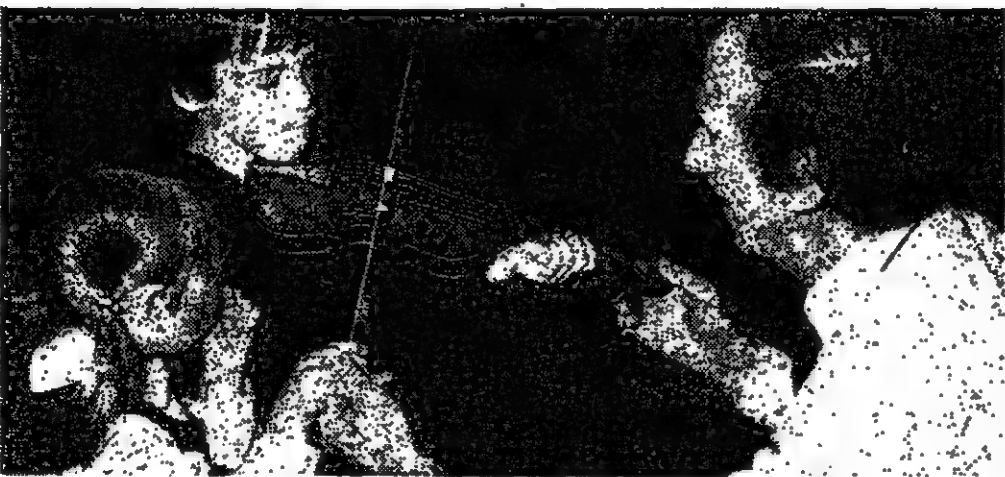
The cornerstone of the technique - an emphasis on aural learning - has made some conventional teachers sceptical. They cannot support the relegation of sight-reading to secondary importance, nor the insistence on perfecting every



How to avoid that terrible scraping: first, the stance...



...then the bow-hold: 'We have a particularly strong one'...



...finally, the stroke: Suzuki teaches beginners short strokes

small skill before advancing.

Suzuki's disciples - he commands an almost religious reverence - argue that a small child learning to speak would not have to learn to read; he simply hears the cadences of the spoken word, the variety of pitches in the utterance of a sentence, and the process of imitation begins.

The same is essentially true for music, and "tone deafness" is almost always a screen behind which adults hide.

Many Suzuki teachers favour working in small groups of about four children. They believe such a unit avoids both the impersonality of large classes and the inhibiting effects of one-to-one tuition. The aim is not only for the pupils to help one another, but also to have their own built-in audience, small but sympathetic.

A recurring theme among the parents of Suzuki-taught children is the surprise at how "shy" ones soon begin to perform for a group of listeners. Yet for all Suzuki's claims for the natural talents of the very young, this is no wonder-method. It is not uncommon to find mothers putting in three hours a day with their children

at home, leading them through a passage of music until it becomes second nature.

Particularly for parents who never learnt the violin in their own youth, the education can be as intense as for their children. Moreover, the mother knows that if she herself drops out, she will be doing the same thing to her child.

Not surprisingly the 10-year-old London Suzuki Group tries to give prospective pupils a thorough warning about the dangers, and positively to discourage the uncommitted.

In his book, *Education From Age Zero*, Suzuki argues that as babies are clearly taking things in from the day they are born, it is perfectly logical to make music part of their "diet".

One teacher of the Suzuki method, Andrew Rankin, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, describes how in his "cradle project" mothers are asked to let their babies hear a given piece of Vivaldi for five minutes every day for three months.

"Whereas, at the start of this period the baby has merely been listening intently," he says, "by the end, there is a sort of conducting going on. He has

become sufficiently familiar with the piece to be moving his limbs to the rhythms.

"Conducting is the word for it. Now, if you deliberately sang out of tune, you would quite soon be programming that baby to sing out of tune as well."

The method lays great importance on the bow-hold, considering it to be the foundation on which tone production can be built. It also teaches short strokes in the initial stages, which reduces the terrible scraping of most beginners.

"The finest thing in music is that production of a beautiful sound," says Rankin, "and that is based upon technique. We have a special bow-hold in Suzuki, a particularly strong one, which we build up to in three stages."

"It is very unlike those elegant drooping arm movements that one sees in Paganini prints and which can produce unstrung bows."

"When I start teaching a child, I start with the stance, make sure the weight is distributed properly, and that you have that straight line - nose, bridge, elbow, knee, left foot."

Suzuki lessons are not cheap, averaging about £5 for half an hour and £10 per term for group sessions. The first violin, a one-sixteenth size, is unlikely to cost less than £50, or £35 for a year's hire.

Parents with an aversion to the fiddle can take comfort from the fact that principles of the method are now being applied to other instruments, notably the flute, cello and piano.

Details of Suzuki classes in your area can be obtained from Mrs Pauline Whitehouse, Brighton.

Lee Rodwell talks to Rose Deakin who wants to see a sexual revolution shake up the world of computers overwhelmingly dominated by men



Rose Deakin: From social worker to micro expert

A woman's place is with her micro

Rose Deakin used to be a social worker. Now, at 46, she is a sales consultant for a computer microsystems company, a rarity in what is generally considered to be a young man's world.

Rose, however, wants to change all that. Her own experiences, and those of other women who have also made new careers for themselves using computers, have convinced her that micros offer women a golden opportunity.

She argues that microcomputing can be done from home - perfect for women with a small family. It can be learnt as a new skill - ideal for women wanting to return to full-time employment. It does not require mathematical genius ("I am not, was not and never shall be good at maths"). In fact, the traditionally female skills of communicating with other people, understanding and empathizing with their problems are far more important.

So why are so few women taking up the challenge? Why do most women's eyes glaze over when they hear the very word computer?

Fewer than 7,000 girls took computer O levels in 1981, compared with 15,000 boys, and a 1982 study on home computer use carried out for the advertising agency, Young and Rubicam, showed that 83 per cent of main users were male.

Rose says forcefully: "The whole idea that women are illogical and can't use machines is rubbish. But there are characteristics in women themselves, which, linked with the way computers are generally presented and thought of, make for a predisposition to reject the whole subject."

"Computers appeal to men in the abstract way collecting things does. How many girls do you know who have a stamp collection?"

"I went to a boys' school when I was 10, I was amazed to find that they spent all their

spare time writing down cricket scores for matches played in past years and learning them off by heart. No female I've ever met would think that was a natural thing to do."

However, Rose believes there are ways to make computers more attractive to women. In schools, for example, programming could be developed as a general mind-training subject as Latin used to be.

Computing should be taught as the fourth R, introduced in the early years as a separate subject and later used in every subject.

These ideas are explored more fully in Rose's new book *Women and Computing*. The main point of the book, however, is not to ask why women are not interested in computers, but to show how computers might be of use to them.

She lists a variety of jobs which could be done by a woman working from home with a microcomputer - from word-processing to indexing and research.

Rose herself had an unorthodox entry into the world of computers. She is married to a professor of social policy at Birmingham University and worked part-time while her children - now aged 19, 17, and 13 - were growing up.

Eventually, she was employed to transfer on to a mainframe computer data collected for a survey.

Various wrangles took place and Rose resigned. Unable to find a job in social research she realized that she had actually liked working with a computer - despite all the headaches.

Friends suggested that instead of trying to enter traditional mainframe computing, she should go into micros, a relatively new field in which no one would be expected to have 20 years' experience. Rose found herself spending quite a lot of time in the showroom of the company where she bought her computer.

She said: "I had constant problems and was always going to them for help with all kinds of things, including programming. I criticized the manuals they produced and explained what I was trying to do."

"They saw that my concern for the customer was a useful way of approaching sales and marketing - and they needed someone to organize a software list for them. So precisely a year after I had first walked into their shop they offered me a job."

Rose's message to women thinking of a computer career is not to dilly-dally too long. She points out: "At the moment, women can break into microcomputing with few qualifications and little experience. Such a situation never lasts long. Soon the schools and the right training courses will be producing enough people to take on the challenge of computing."

Unorthodox entries will then be less easy. Women will not have a scarcity value in the industry. The road to success and interesting jobs will be a stonier one."

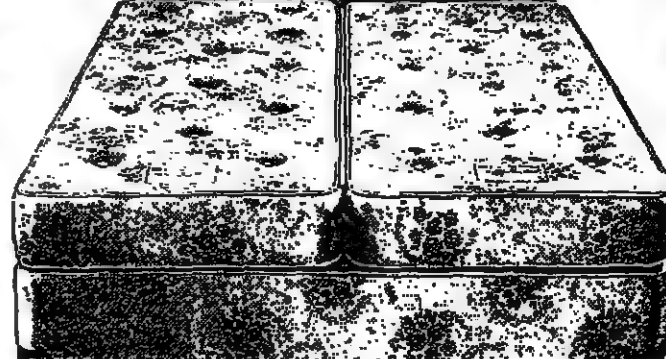
"Women and Computing. The Golden Opportunity, by Rose Deakin, is published tomorrow by Pinter, £5.95."

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THE TIMES DIARY

Benn the bomb?

Tony Benn's decision to stand in next week's shadow cabinet elections puts Neil Kinnock on the spot. The Labour leader faces the awful prospect, if Benn is successful, of having to make him his defence spokesman. Benn - an unconditional unilateralist who wants all American bases on British soil closed down and British troops withdrawn from Ulster - has more cabinet and government experience than any colleague except Denis Healey. Tradition suggests that he would therefore have to be offered a senior portfolio, and only one is now free. Barring a major reshuffle of a still fresh team, Kinnock would have little choice but to give him defence - recently vacated by, right-winger John Silkin.

Security at the House of Commons has not improved since the Brighton bomb. A Labour MP's research assistant tells me he walked in unhindered yesterday by flashing his London Transport photo pass.

Just flowing

Now we know the secret of Michael Heseltine's fiery rhetoric. Keith Hampson, his former PPS, explained in court yesterday that on the evening of May 3 he met friends in the Marquis of Granby pub in Smith Square and drank "what we called 'Brain Damage' - that is draught Bass. There were five of us and we had a round each". Thus fortified, the jury heard, Dr Hampson left the pub and went back to work on a Heseltine speech.

Cowardy mustard

A riposte has finally emerged to two scathing attacks by Graham Greene on Noel Coward's work which the *Spectator* published in 1941. Eleven years after Coward's death, Methuen are to publish his *Collected Verse* containing the launch of his *Ballad of Graham Greene*. "Was ever a mind so mean / That could have vented - so shrilly vented / Such quantities of spleen... On there's many a bitter smile my boys / And many a sneer obscene / When any critic - a first rate critic / Becomes a 'Might have been' / Through being as harsh as Jesuit / As Mr Graham Greene." Strangely, after such polemic, the two later became friends, and Coward appeared in the 1959 film of *Our Man in Havana*.

Fine print

To shouts of "scab" and "bitch" on Tuesday night, brown and purple paint bombs were hurled at the home of Irene McGibbon, the Kent working miner's wife who won a standing ovation from the Tory conference for condemning the strike. The attack, which Mrs McGibbon says left her eighteenth-century cottage looking like "a condemned slum", was not entirely unexpected. Last Saturday the communist *Morning Star* published an article which disparagingly described the launch of her *Miners' Wives' Back-to-Work Campaign*, and continued: "Interested miners can contact her at... giving her full address. Mrs McGibbon says she cannot recall any other national paper publishing an address right down to the number of the house, and she knows of no moderate miners who read the *Morning Star*. A complaint is on its way to the Press Council.

BARRY FANTONI



'Neville says he's just a shadow of his former cabinet'

Beknighted

James Mancham, president of the Seychelles until his overthrow in 1977, has taken out British citizenship - with odd ramifications. On Seychelles Independence Day in 1976 he received an honorary KBE, but public now as a British citizen, he can apply to have his knighthood made substantive and become Sir James Mancham. So delighted was he when I told him this yesterday that he immediately asked for Downing Street's telephone number. But his change of citizenship also has its drawbacks. Expatriate Seychellois, members of Le Mouvement pour la Resistance, will demonstrate outside their High Commission in London today against the excesses of the government of Mancham's usurper, the socialist Albert René, but they will not - as in the past - call for Mancham's reinstatement. His change of citizenship is "an insult to our people," says MPR's leader Gerard Hoareau. "We can no longer recognize him as our head of state."

PHS

The pound: 1976 and all that

by Sarah Hogg

No two economic dramas are ever the same. But yesterday the bells of coincidence began to ring rather loudly in London. Before lunch, as the Chancellor was editing his speech to the City, the pound's value against all other major currencies fell briefly to 74.2 on the Bank of England's trade-weighted index. That was precisely its closing value on the worst day of the Callaghan-Healey sterling crisis - October 28, 1976.

The pound's exchange rate against the dollar has long fallen below its lowest point in 1976. On that same October day eight years ago, sterling closed at \$1.57, after rebounding 4½ cents the following morning. But, as the Chancellor never tires of reminding us, the dollar is today uniquely strong, buoyed up by the high interest rates necessary to finance the US federal deficit.

Hence the Treasury's valiant attempts to divert attention to sterling's trade-weighted value against a whole basket of currencies, renamed the "sterling index" and calculated more frequently, in an effort to oust the dollar exchange rate from star billing. But this week the sterling index has been plainly registering sterling's weakness too.

The index is, of course, still heavily influenced by the dollar, which makes up a quarter of its weight. So a new lodestar is emerging: sterling's exchange rate

against Europe's most important currency. And here, as the charts show, 1984 does tell a different story: although the pound fell against the D-mark early in the year, for the past six months it has been oscillating around 3.80 D-marks. In 1976, it fell uniformly against the D-mark and the dollar.

Nevertheless, in the worst hours of yesterday, the pound plunged against the D-mark too. The causes are rather different from what they were in 1976.

Britain was then a textbook case for the International Monetary Fund. Government borrowing had reached a peak, in 1975-76, of 11½ per cent of gross national product. (By comparison, this year's IMF basket case - Argentina - is currently running a budget deficit of only about 7½ per cent.) Britain's money supply was growing, during the summer, at an annual rate of over 20 per cent. There was a current account deficit on the balance of payments that at the time seemed enormous - though statistics' subsequent revisions have made it clear that Britain was already swinging towards the surplus that would be generated by North Sea oil.

Whether or not the IMF's prescription was tailor-made for the economy as a whole, it certainly seemed to work wonders for the exchange rate. By the end of 1976, the pound was up to \$1.70; by the end of Labour's rule, it was well over \$2.00. Because the pound's recovery coincided not only with the development of North Sea oil but also with a bout of dollar weakness, it eventually rose to over \$2.40.

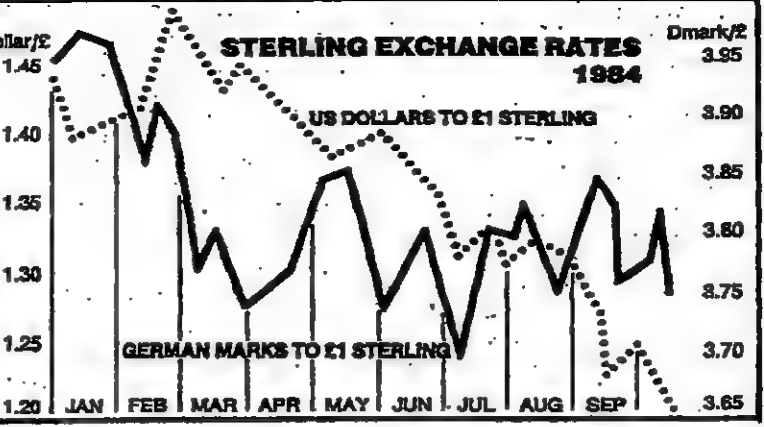
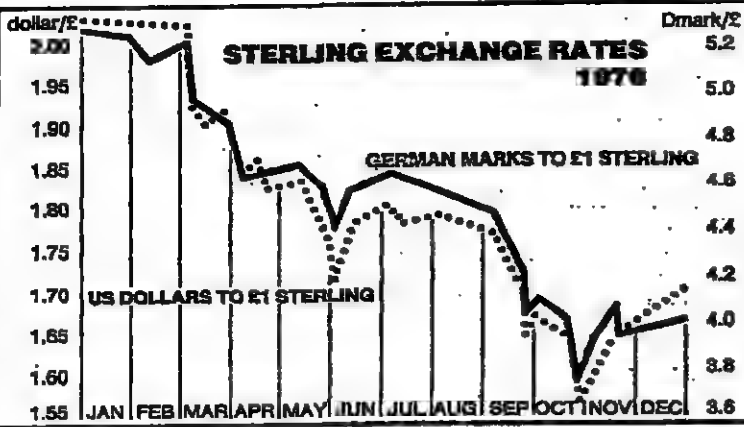
Against the D-mark, sterling's rise was somewhat less meteoric. By the end of 1978, it stood at 3.71 D-marks - much where it was yesterday morning. Between these two points, however, it did rise to over 4.80 D-marks in early 1981.

But why did sterling start to fall again? In 1981, because the British government, which realized it had 'screwed' its monetary policy too tightly, had then cut interest rates. The exchange-rate pendulum began to swing in the other direction - and very welcome it was too. Then other forces combined to give it momentum. First, the emerging strength of the dollar. Then, in 1983-84, the weakness of oil prices. Added to that was the economy's swing into deficit on manufactured trade - were worries about Britain's ability to earn a living without oil. This year, the

Bank of England stretched the elastic between British and American interest rates, in reflection of the Government's belief that weakness in Britain's economic recovery could be blamed not on budgetary policy but on unduly high interest rates. Lastly, darkening the whole picture, came the coal strike.

We have only seen one of this particular economic drama. But two conclusions can be drawn. First, that just as in 1976, the markets seem to take a curiously short-sighted view of the oil market. In 1976, North Sea development was already well under way, yet the foreign exchange markets did not seem to discover Britain's oil bonus until a blinding revelation at the end of the year. In 1984, the weakness in the oil markets has been equally apparent for many months; yet the markets were still alarmed by news of a North Sea price cut.

But the second conclusion highlights a major difference between these two years. It is not only because of the almighty strength of the dollar that the pound has moved closer to the D-mark; it is because policy is, however slowly and half-heartedly, binding us closer to Europe. The financial markets recognize this: it is only when sterling weakens against the D-mark that they display widespread symptoms of anxiety. Does the Government accept this logic too?



Clifford Longley on the demolition of the brain-washing myth

So this is what makes a Moonie click

There is no belief so bizarre, no creed so incredible, that decent, intelligent, educated and sane individuals cannot be persuaded of its truth. This may be an unhappy fact about the human race, but to deny it is to shirk reality. Denying it, in fact, is the very mother and father of religious intolerance: it leads to the conclusion that if your beliefs are (to me) daft, there must be something wrong with you, and you need to be cured.

There is, on the face of it, nothing quite as daft as believing that a certain Korean clergyman is God's appointed Messiah whose divine mission is to usher in the Kingdom of Heaven by way of vanquishing communism. And it is not surprising that those who have not grasped my opening concept will jump quickly to the conclusion that those believers cannot be in their right minds. Those very people, called Moonies, were once known by friends and parents as particularly "ordinary, decent, intelligent, educated and sane."

Eileen Barker of the London School of Economics, who has played a sometimes controversial role in public controversies about the Moonies, has reached a conclusion even cruder than that. She set about to discover precisely what becoming a Moonie was all about, and it led her to the result that certain personality types are especially predisposed to accept the Unification Church on encountering it.

It has very little to do with "brain-



washing," she concluded, but a great deal to do with the possession of qualities which, in other contexts, look respectable and desirable. In short, it appeals to clean-living, decent young people, precisely the type who was head of house or head of the school, very often a public school. Very often they were the favourite child of their parents; very often the home they came from was warm and happy... and religious.

It is hard not to be moved by the poignancy of the parent's reactions when discovering that their son or daughter has dedicated his or her life to a cause which an ordinary, middle-class, rather conservative parent must think totally ludicrous... "and after all we've done for him!"

Miss Barker, who has previously made no secret of her strenuous opposition to the "brain-washing" thesis, thus colliding with the *Daily Mail* and a High Court jury on this point, stumbled across this uncomfortable truth about the Moonie phenomenon more or less by accident.

She describes in her new book presenting her research findings, *The Making of a Moonie* (Blackwell, £12), how she was designing a 41-page questionnaire to give the attending a Moonie recruiting session or "workshop." Her plan was to follow up the session to see

who ultimately joined and who did not; then to check with the questionnaires to see how the two groups differed, if at all.

Her questions included a list of "life goals" - success in career, improving the world, spiritual fulfilment, and so on. More or less as an afterthought she added a space for "Don't know" - expressed in life-goal terms as "Something but did not know what." And the response from the Moonies was astonishing. She had found the "discriminators" between joiners and non-joiners. From the joiners the questionnaires came back with "YES!" written in the "Don't know" section; from the non-joiners, with "WHAT?" or even "Bloody silly question." And from the tables she publishes in the book, it is clear that this, more than any other factor, decides who will join and who will not. And so one has to add, to the unhappy list of respectable virtues tending towards Moonie membership, "open-minded idealism."

Miss Barker has also dealt rather a blow to the Moonies' enemies, though she is herself not their friend. She studied closely - probably more closely than any outsider has ever done - what exactly goes on at the notorious workshops for potential recruits, the places where "brain-washing" happens if it happens at all. She says she did not find it, and we

have not only her word but also her tables to prove it.

The workshops are in fact pretty inefficient at converting people, with a success rate of only about 10 per cent. Brain-washing should be made of sterner stuff. In fact from all those visiting Unification centres, only about 0.005 per cent will join and still be members two years later. It is tiny.

Miss Barker found that the workshops were actually more efficient in leading those who attended them to join other religions, including the mainstream ones, than in enticing people into the Unification Church. The key to deciding who joined and who did not was what the individuals brought with them to these sessions in their own personalities, not what happened to them once they were there. They were, so to speak, already "ripe" for the Moonie harvesters to pluck.

But they were not - and this is Miss Barker's most important discovery - abnormal; and it is no reflection on a parent to have produced one. The "Where did we go wrong" question can be laid to rest, which may be some comfort to many troubled parents. They may be consoled, also, by the remarkably high rate of lapse. When a young person joins the Moonies, the odds are high that he or she will not stay.

There is no consolation in Miss Barker's work, however, for those who would heap on the Moonies' shoulders all the ills of a sick society, the scapegoat syndrome. The truth is that in their early twenties many young men and women are looking for an idealistic alternative to race consumerism; and it is extraordinarily easy for any single-minded individual or group - secular or religious, left or right, desirable in popular view or undesirable - to catch them for it. It is not society's failure that this is so: on the contrary a society which produced no young idealists would be dying.

Peter Nichols on the accomplishments - and criticisms - of the Pope's first six years

A firm grip on the boarding pass

"Successor of the Prince of the Apostles," or "Patrician of the West," or "Servant of the servants of God," it is something which he himself added to make quite clear that his intention was to be everyone's point of orientation as well as the disciplinarian of those whose concept of the church was different from his. He has proved the opposite of a centraliser in that he regularly takes the centre - himself - out into the far-flung provinces as the Church's unifying factor. The geographical centre suffers. Complaints are constant at the Vatican that the Pope is too often away, or planning a journey, and has neither the time nor interest for ordinary administration. Or for the bank scandal.

Is this a way of being Pope that can be made to work? One of the most eminent prelates in Rome recently commented that one of the difficulties in trying to bring the Catholic Church nearer to the Eastern Orthodox was that the Catholic Church was becoming increasingly regionalised while the chronically dissatisfied Orthodox was looking for some centre of authority. The Pope does not fit into that analysis at all. He places unity before variety while the Orthodox,

of course, see the papacy as one of the greatest obstacles to unity. Pope John Paul II is increasing prominent, so making matters worse.

Suppose that John Paul II's tragic predecessor had survived to be Pope for a long time. Instead of only 33 days. The first John Paul was unassuming, totally pastoral and exactly the type of pope who seemed to be in the context of a less formidable, less authoritarian Catholic Church.

The contrast between John Paul I and his successor is illustrated by this story from a cardinal who took part in the election of both men. "After John Paul I's election, all the cardinals went one by one in the Sistine Chapel to kiss the new Pope. As I embraced him, I thanked him for taking such a heavy job and his reply was: 'Perhaps I should have said no after all.' The next morning the same cardinal saw the Pope emerge from his cell within the conclave and asked him if he had an untroubled sleep. "No," was the reply. "I was troubled all night by doubts." In little more than a month he was dead.

The conclave reconvened and John Paul II emerged with not a sign of doubt beyond a moment of self-questioning on the possible disad-

vantages to the church of a pope from a communist-ruled country. But once over that brief reflection, he drank a glass of champagne with the cardinals, and chinked glasses as well with the kitchen staff as a prelude of the extraordinary success he would have with the crowds.

There are many ways of looking at him after six years because he is a complex man. He places great weight on the fact that he is history's first Slav Pope and much of his thinking is devoted not only to his native Poland, but to the need to reinstate Eastern Europe as an essential part of the continent. He assumes that it has made a cultural contribution through its Christian roots common to East and West. This is the basis - and not the Vatican's traditional style of patient diplomacy - of his approach to the East. As one of his advisers said: "He is a prophet, and prophets do not make much use of diplomatic channels."

Some see him as too immersed in the problems of sex and personal morality. He is constantly referring to the encyclical *Humanae Vitae* with which Paul VI reiterated the ban on artificial contraception. Once Paul VI had issued his encyclical he practically never returned to the subject, but John Paul II is capable of raising it again and again at his regular Wednesday audience. He is more extreme in his teaching than *Humanae Vitae* as well as to questions. One prelate saw this insistence as proof that the Pope sees sexuality and human love as the centre of human behaviour that must be properly regulated. This interpretation says more for the Pope's own psychology than the problems birth control, divorce and celibacy raise for others.

David Watt

Arms: let Europe speak even louder

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany and President Ceausescu of Romania have just issued a joint declaration, after their ludicrously pretentious meeting in Bonn, to the effect that the Russians are bound to come back to the negotiating table to talk about disarmament after the American elections. For what it is worth, they are probably right - for reasons that have been discussed in this column before.

Nevertheless, it takes two to tango; and the key question for the Western alliance at present is whether the new American administration will give these "high-stakes" negotiations any higher priority than the last one did. When I was in Washington a couple of weeks ago, one of the latest points of the town was the latest piece of American investigative journalism - Strobe Talbott's book, *Deadly Gambits* (shortly to come out over here), which tells the inside story of the Reagan administration's previous arms control negotiations with the Russians and the fierce and vicious bureaucratic struggles associated with them within the American government. It paints a thoroughly disturbing picture of an administration badly split by jealousies and doctrinal disputes, of secretaries of state and defence abdicating in favour of powerful subordinates, and above all a president totally unwilling or incompetent to understand the difficult issues at stake.

The question of whether the Russians were ever really prepared to compromise to reach a deal on cruise and Pershing is unanswerable, but Talbott, who is the diplomatic correspondent of *Time* magazine and displays no particular signs of political bias, establishes a strong case that, as a result of the vacuum at the top, American policy was in the end made by the ideological hard-liners unwilling to put the question to the test. They had a strong emotional stake in believing the Soviet Union must be negotiating in bad faith and were therefore determined that the American negotiation should, in effect, be in bad faith too. They judged mutual interest between the superpowers to be non-existent and thus decided that agreement on any realistic terms was actually undesirable.

At least three important practical conclusions emerge from Talbott's book. First it is clear (if anyone doubted it) that what is wrong with President Reagan is not so much to do with his age but the narrow scope of his interests; the limits of his intellect and his intolerance. The second moral is that if the president is not prepared to take a line in these matters, the outcome will depend crucially, Washington being what it is, on the interaction of two other factors - one the "fortuitous arrangement" of personalities in the Washington orbit, and the other the supremely hard-headed (some might say supremely cynical) perception of public opinion entertained at any given time by the president's political "ministers".

Finally there is the question of the Europeans. Many people, including myself, have accused the Reagan administration of ignoring its partners abroad; and in many instances the charge is easily justified. But on the question of arms control the

situation has been far more complicated. There is a real sense in which the allies have themselves been able to take advantage of the policy-making chaos at the centre. Both the Carter and Reagan governments were attempting, in their employment of cruise, to meet European (and especially West German) fears of Soviet SS20s. Political pressure from the allies (as well as from Congress) in 1981-82 forced the administration to enter negotiations with the Russians on the first place; and further pressure forced it to modify its stance in 1983.

How does all this look today? In the first place there is no sign that the personal and institutional framework in Washington is going to be any different after next month. It will still take a major miracle to give election to Mondale, and nothing will turn Reagan into an alert, hard-working president. So far as personalities are concerned there is an infinity of rumours about who is likely to be in and who out, but none envisages a clear-cut that would produce a radical change of assumptions in the field of East-West relations. Reagan will almost certainly stick to favouring, perhaps in a slightly different order, this may or may not catapult Mrs Jane Kirkpatrick or Mr Richard Perle (the two most notorious hawks) into seats of greater power than at present but it is unlikely to eliminate their views. Meanwhile, in Congress, we must prepare for the possibility that Senator Charles Percy, the present moderate Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be defeated in Illinois, and his place taken by the hardest right-winger of them all, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

In these circumstances the two factors most likely to impose some flexibility on American foreign policy in a second Reagan term are public opinion and European pressure. It is hard to judge what the first of these will produce. It has, of course, already produced - the following remarkable exchange in the president's recent interview with *US News and World Report*. Q: "Some people say you will immediately return a hard, unyielding line with the Soviets if you're re-elected. Would you?" Reagan: "No. No way, because I happen to believe that if there's any common sense in the world at all we should not only reduce nuclear weapons, we should eliminate them."

The shallowness of this reply is breathtaking, but at least the conversion, so artfully admitted, represents a political calculation that may endure for some time. As for the allies, we shall see. There is growing momentum to the European movement aimed at strengthening European political and defence co-operation; the meetings this month and next between Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand and the first ministerial meeting of the revived Western European Union are the most prominent of a series this autumn where the question of how to deal collectively with the Americans is high on the agenda. A second Reagan administration will find the European voice even more insistent than the first did.

Philip Howard

Thanks Moses, you were a real Brit

Contrary to the slogans and the ranting, Britain seems to me remarkably free of racism, or racism if you must, compared with most countries from the Soviet Union to the United States. You could say that the national genius of the big offshore island lies in absorbing continual waves of new immigrants, from the round-headed Beaker Folk and those terrifying first Italian immigrants to later arrivals, adapting what seems best in their languages and customs, and adopting them as true Brits. It is the mongrel race, English is the putty language.

Of course prejudice and racial discrimination and violence exist in dimmer parts of the island. The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers once had a Jewish member called Nathanson, but he died (of boredom with the company, I should think). And there are worse forms of discrimination than not being allowed to play ball with the pompous nobles of Edinburgh. Sometimes it takes a long time. It took us two centuries to tame the Hurry Henry horsemen from Normandy. But, disappointing as it is to the fanatics and the insecure thickies, the English cannot afford to be intolerant of other races, since our own racial origins are so magnificently mixed.

Next Wednesday we celebrate the 20th birthday of the man who by his life forced Brits to treat Jews as equal human beings and not as Brits. Moses Montefiore was born on October 24, 1784. At that time Jews in England were third-class citizens, hounded by many legal, civil, and social disabilities. By the time he died nearly 101 years later they had been unshackled from everything except the residual blind prejudice of the silly and the envious.

Montefiore demonstrated by his life that it was possible to be both a passionate Jew and a passionate Englishman. Medieval prejudice stereotyped Jews as mean, avaricious, revengeful, and untrustworthy Shylocks. Moses was a walking example of a Jew who was generous, patriotic, philanthropic, stylish, and eccentric; the last an important Shillbottle for the English. Victoria made him the first

Jewish baronet. When he was made High Sheriff of London, the Queen sent him a present of a deer. Moses accepted gratefully, but insisted that the animal be slaughtered by kosher rules.

Having made his pile and blown down the Jericho walls of the Stock Exchange by the age of 40, Moses retired and devoted his last 60 years to helping those who had not done so well in the little battle of life. He became a roving unofficial ambassador, with the authority of Queen Victoria behind him, on behalf of persecuted Jews in other countries, addressing the Sultan of Morocco, the Tsar, and even the Pope with the majestic self-assurance of a true Englishman.

We are about to celebrate the memory of good old Sir Moses with appropriate civic and religious ceremonies. It is a week for the English who are not Jews to blow the ram's horn of jubilee for Moses, and for the disproportionate and distinguished contribution made to our national life by Jews in all departments from the Cabinet down.

It would be foolish to pretend that there are no differences between races, although the glory of being human is that individual exceptions always arise. If I were picking a world basketball team to take on visitors from Mars, I should concentrate on Sudanis, Nilotics, and other predominantly tall races, rather than Bushmen, who seldom grow taller than five feet. If I were looking for fast bowlers, I should start in the West Indies.

The Jews are not a separate race. But if you want to be racist about them, you could say that it is quite extraordinary how many Jews are brilliant musicians, chess-players, philosophers, mathematicians, novelists, and intellectuals generally. I dare say that you can attribute some of this to cultural and social and religious influences. But I sometimes wonder whether there may not be something in the genes. This makes me a racist. But at least I am in good company. The Old Fellow himself said: "Ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people." Next week we non-Jews thank our lucky stars for our own dear English Jews.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CUT-PRICE OIL

It is doubtful whether the \$1.35 per barrel cut in the British National Oil Company's official price for prime North Sea crude oil should have made such a dramatic contribution to the current sterling crisis. Taken by itself, the cut would indeed cost the Government roughly £600m a year in revenue.

Since our oil is priced in dollars, however, this only partly offsets the gain of more than £1 billion brought about by the previous fall in the pound against the dollar since the Treasury forecast a £10 billion financial year. Moreover, these two movements are intimately connected. Despite resistance in some markets, the price of oil to most users around the world has risen sharply since it was fixed in dollar terms in March 1983 because of the headlong rise in the dollar against most other currencies. This created glutts based on movements in relative currencies rather than the interplay of supply and demand. For oil prices to adjust to such wide movements in the dollar should be seen as a sign of stability in oil markets rather than the reverse.

On similar grounds, it would be foolish to exaggerate the net effects on British output or our balance of payments, although Britain undoubtedly loses out relatively to countries such as Germany or Japan which rely almost wholly on oil imports.

It may be bad luck that the latest blow has come just at the time when the collapse of coal talks had already left sterling groggy on the ropes. But it is no

coincidence that sterling has become unjustifiably vulnerable to such dollar oil price adjustments. And that is almost entirely of our own making.

It is the peculiar framework for pricing North Sea crude oil that has pushed our price adjustments so prominently into the world market spotlight three times in the past nineteen months.

Given the impracticality of setting a fixed price in one currency at a time of such instability in foreign exchange markets, Opec has at least operated its chosen cartel system with some logic. Producers decided to adjust their production to make the sums come out right and when some members of the cartel failed, under domestic pressures, to do the decent thing, the dominant producer, Saudi Arabia, took over the prime role of output regulator. Even so, Opec members have increasingly been forced to cheat against their own rules as the free market for oil has taken on a much larger and more powerful influence. This inevitable upsurge in the market mechanism has however made far more impact on the illegal hybrid pricing systems adopted by Britain and Norway.

The BNOC uses its right to buy and trade 51 per cent of our North Sea output to set a price for long-term contracts. This enabled the British Government to promise not to rock Opec's boat in March 1983, thus helping to protect government revenues. But as the August crisis showed, BNOC has no effective control over the oil companies'

output from the North Sea and no control over the 49 per cent of output it does not trade. Hence BNOC is far more at the mercy of the spot market than Opec and, as Norway was first to admit, has been forced to use the spot market increasingly to sell the output it buys from the oil companies at a loss.

Britain and Norway have therefore unwittingly set themselves up as the first dominoes in the row. Opec prices can soon be expected to adjust, although they may not have to cut their prices so much, since technical advances have eroded the premium for prime North Sea oil.

The Government could rapidly remove Britain from the oil price spotlight if it wished by the simple device of abolishing the BNOC. Its function of stabilizing prices is now shown to work, if at all, only when prices are rising. Its reserve role of ensuring supplies for Britain in times of crisis could just as easily be performed by direct government emergency powers. If BNOC is to be retained, it would make more sense to price its contracts on a market-related formula. But why should Britain want to retain such an artificial and counterproductive curb on the development of the free market? The old argument that the spot market was too volatile no longer applies as ever more of the world's oil trade has switched from fixed price to market-related contracts. In a period when currencies cannot be relied on, the free market in crude oil should be encouraged as the best likely source of stability.

THE EXORBITANT COST OF JUSTICE

Civil litigation in this country is now inordinately expensive. The Lord Chancellor has promised a "complete and systematic review of civil procedure", one of the aims of which will be to reduce the costs of the present system, but it will probably be some years before this produces concrete results. In the meantime the opportunity should be taken to overhaul our system of civil legal aid.

Reform of legal aid was one of the themes touched upon by Sir John Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, in an important speech given to the Law Society conference yesterday. One point he made was that although the moderately well off person is ineligible for legal aid, he is in no position to undertake substantial litigation on his own and is therefore much worse off than a person of more limited means who has the resources of the State at his disposal.

Sir John called for a new approach. The test of financial eligibility for legal aid should not, he suggested, be solely dependent on the means of the applicant (as at present) but should also take into account the likely cost of the litigation. There would be no ultimate limit to eligibility. The test in every case

would be whether the applicant was prevented from enforcing or defending his legal rights by lack of means. The effect would be that people outside the present financial limits would continue to finance smaller cases out of their own resources but would have the right to assistance in particularly expensive actions, subject to a sliding scale of financial contributions towards the cost.

This proposal makes sense. It would, of course, require funding, but this problem should not be exaggerated. In his speech, Sir John identified a number of possible methods of raising the additional finance, including the payment of more realistic financial contributions by those at present eligible for legal aid. Statistics show that legally aided litigants have a high success rate, and accordingly a significant proportion of the additional outlay will in any event be recovered either out of an order for costs against the unsuccessful party or out of the fruits of the litigation.

Quite apart from the inflexible nature of the financial criteria for legal aid, the system in its present form creates glaring injustices. Its worst victim is the unassisted litigant who has the misfortune to find himself examined them both, approved neither, and advanced its own considered proposals for legislation.

The proposals are for making effective the obligation to present accounts and have them publicly available, for a "DIY" scheme enabling small charities to amalgamate under the general supervision of the Charity Commission; and for relaxation of the cy-près doctrine in the case of local charities for relief of poverty.

The cy-près doctrine, a product of the common law, was developed to meet the case of charities which have become inoperable because their purpose has disappeared, or can no longer be achieved, or has ceased to be a legitimate object of charity. The income may then be diverted to another charitable purpose as near as practicable to the original intention of the donor. The procedure is cumbersome and restrictive, for the law has rightly been concerned not to break faith with the charitable dead, however long dead; and public policy should beware of discouraging charitable donation by posthumous tinkering in disregard of the donor's expressed intentions. Any relax-

against a legally aided party. If he wins the case, he is highly unlikely to get any worth-while order for costs against the loser, who is usually not worth powder and shot. He ought, of course, to be entitled to have his costs paid by the legal aid fund, which caused his loss by financing the unsuccessful party; but the terms of the legal aid scheme deny him that right altogether if he was the one who brought the action, and even if he was the defendant they only permit an order for costs against the legal aid fund if he can show severe financial hardship.

The result is that a private litigant faced with a legally aided opponent is at the latter's mercy. There are compelling economic arguments for the unassisted party to settle even the most unmeritorious claim against him, because the impossibility of recovering costs in the event of success is all too likely to make any victory a pyrrhic one. This is not the fault of the legal aid authorities, because they must decide whether to grant legal aid on the basis of what they are told about the case by the applicant. The fault lies with the grossly unfair rule about costs and, in a more profound sense, with the grossly inflated cost of litigation caused by high fees.

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY

Poverty abounds. There is also a little bit of money for it, in the form of local charitable funds for the relief of poverty in England and Wales, lying idle, or badly managed, or ineffectively applied because of its pitifully wasted value. The full facts are hard to get at because of the absence of public accountability at the small and numerous end of the spectrum of charities - of the 144,000 registered charities only about 10,000 render accounts to the Charity Commission, although all are under an obligation to do so.

A select committee of the House of Lords paints a disturbing picture of ineffectiveness attributable to lack of supervision, inefficiency, obsolescence of the object of the charity, or the penny packets to which many charities have been reduced by inflation and mismanagement of the endowment. Some just go to sleep. The county review in Humberside in 1978 found 120 inactive charities with balances of accumulated income of over £100,000.

The Lords committee comes into the picture because of two private members' Bills before the House applying their respective remedies. The committee has

examined them both, approved neither, and advanced its own considered proposals for legislation.

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ation of the cy-près doctrine would have to be carefully monitored by the Charity Commission.

That introduces an aspect of the matter which the select committee did not feel qualified to go into: the adequacy of the Charity Commission. Plainly it has not been given the resources to fulfil its task. The lamentable facts gathered in this report are testimony of that. But more, the commission, a body with judicial and administrative functions, has entertained a "strict constructionist" and somewhat passive conception of its role; witness the rather heated exchange between the Attorney General and the Commissioners about the latter's alleged inactivity in regard to the Unification Church (Moonies).

There is place for a supervisory body to effect reforms *ambulando*. The commission does a bit of that, but it is not exactly interventionist, any more than the Registrar of Friendly Societies was an agent for reform of the trade unions. Amending legislation as proposed by this committee of peers would be useful. It would be more useful if accompanied by new guidelines, and resources, for the Charity Commission.

VAT on books

From Mr Michael S. Moss
Sir, Mr Victor Sutcliffe (October 11) is naive in supposing that it is easy for an author of an academic book (doctorate thesis or no) to have his work published. Many publishers calculating that sales will be small and profits marginal, if not non-existent, demand subsidies from the authors before they will proceed.

With my own book, written with Edwin Green, *A Business of National Importance*, about Lord

Kysant's Royal Mail Shipping Group (published 1982), the publishers required us to raise £3,500 before the book became a viable proposition. Such demands, particularly in the arts and social science fields, are not unusual. The imposition of VAT would only make them more common and the sums larger.

Mr Sutcliffe is deluded in believing that academic institutions can any longer Hoover up every serious book. Throughout the world institutions of higher education are living in reduced circumstances on

tight budgets. In this country a 15 per cent increase in the price of books would simply result in a 15 per cent cut in library budgets already pared to the bone.

Similar cuts in the inter-war years have left many provincial libraries bereft of important runs of journals and newspapers which can now only be consulted in London.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL S. MOSS,
University Archivist,
University of Glasgow.
October 11.

Youth service activity in the US

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, Having only just returned from looking at endeavours in America to develop conservation and service programmes for young people, may I comment on what *The Times* has been publishing on this theme over the last three weeks?

First, the will to act - and succeed. In January this year Mayor Koch advocated a national service programme for New York City, starting with one thousand 18-year-olds. Today the budget has been voted, headquarters staff assembled, recruiting is under way and first project begins in November. The Governor of New York State is formulating his plans too. What ministry of government agency in Britain has begun to think, still less to act, in this direction?

Second, the determination that these programmes - all, of course, voluntary - shall not focus only on the least fortunate, "the losers", but that they should encompass a cross-section of their young people. Who of any national distinction or decision-making status in Britain has encouraged his son or daughter to engage in work of public service alongside their unemployed peers?

Third, the proliferation of Conservation Corps programmes, so that they are being established not only by individual states but in cities like San Francisco and the East Bay area mostly with locally raised funding. Washington State, incidentally, has both a Conservation Corps and a Service Corps tackling human needs.

Fourth, the quality of leadership. The director of the San Francisco programme is a Princeton graduate, with a PhD in education, two years of service in the Peace Corps in Iran; he has earned his living at one time as a plumber and at weekends juggles in a family circus which performs to community groups.

Fifth, recognition that the natural disasters - floods, volcanic eruptions, infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly etc - which are encountered in California and Washington State - evoke a response which reflects William James's famous plea for "the moral equivalent of war". But such dramatic situations do not occur on the east coast or in great cities. The hunt is on, therefore, for the urban counterpart of the forest fire, so that young people can feel that they are tackling urgent needs, both social and environmental.

Yours truly,
ALEX DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4,
October 17.

Tridentine Mass

From Mr John Murphy

Sir, I note that there are two errors in your short report (October 16) on the lifting of the ban on the Tridentine Mass.

First, the Tridentine Mass was not banned by the second Vatican Council, but by Pope Paul VI when the normative rite was promulgated in 1969. Second, between 1962 and 1969, when the normative rite was promulgated, the Tridentine rite was said predominantly in the vernacular, and therefore it is untrue to say it is always said in Latin.

Finally, Pope John Paul II has not lifted a worldwide ban since in England Cardinal Heenan obtained an indult for the use of the Tridentine Mass. Thus, the indult given to Belgium has merely been extended to the rest of the Church.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MURPHY,
111 Cavendish Road, SW12.

Black gold or green?

From Mr Philip Vickers

Sir, Although John Young's Spectrum report (October 12) on hydrocarbon exploration in South-east England gave a comprehensive overview of the situation, he misleads in several instances, particularly regarding the "industrial revival" any oil yields may provide.

Professor Marion Bowley, at the "24 rural communities" meeting in Midhurst, earlier this month reported that Britain is currently exporting its oil surplus and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on record as saying the increase in unemployment had been contributed to by Britain exporting oil instead of manufactured goods. There is no local benefits in terms of jobs or rates.

If such "developments" proceed the natural beauty of the South Downs and Sussex Weald will be marred for ever and an area of "outstanding natural beauty" lost both to present foreign tourists and future generations of the English.

Yours,
PHILIP VICKERS,
Wyndham Cottage,
Regate, West Sussex.

'Silent' waters

From the Chairman of the Water Authorities Association

Sir, I must take issue with some of the implications in Mr Addison's letter to you about water authorities' board meetings (October 11).

We do, of course, differ with the Guild of British Newspaper Editors about the two specific points to which he refers - the "automatic" press conference and the advance provision to the press of a full list of items for discussion by the board. I know that the Guild feel strongly on these, and my fellow chairmen and I will be discussing the matter further at our next council meeting. I do not want to anticipate the outcome of that, but I think it is important to recognise the point from which the argument starts.

We developed, and are working to, a code of practice which, though it does not go as far as the Guild would like, owes a lot to their input at an earlier stage. It is already

Brighton: the politics and the media

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary

Sir, In his confused article, "Message of the Brighton bomb" (October 15), Enoch Powell poses the question: "What context is it in which governments and statesmen are prepared without scruple to see murder used, if necessary, for their ends?" The plain implication of this question is that the government of the Republic of Ireland is in collusion with the IRA. To anyone who knows Dr Garret FitzGerald and his life-long struggle against the men of violence - who, of course, also threaten democracy in the Republic - this insinuation is quite absurd. To print it in *The Times* in the aftermath of the Brighton atrocity is outrageous.

Everyone who wants to solve the problem of governing this troubled province knows that a solution must involve the coming together of both sides of this divided community, through the elected representatives. Since he first inflicted himself upon Ulster ten years ago, Mr Powell has not made one constructive proposal to this end; instead he has denounced and impugned the motives of all those who are trying to do just that, especially the hard-working civil servants in the Northern Ireland Office.

That Mr Powell's arrogant, confrontationist political style suits Sinn Féin was demonstrated at the Westminster election of 1983, when, in the marginal constituency of South Down, Sinn Féin put into nomination and campaigned vigorously for a candidate with the specific purpose of taking votes from Mr McGrady of the SDLP and ensuring the return of Mr Powell. (His majority was 548; the Sinn Féin candidate secured 4,074 votes.)

Yours faithfully,
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,
The Queens University of Belfast,
Department of Political Science,
Belfast,
Northern Ireland,
October 16.

From the Reverend D. C. Johnston

Sir, "We know that terrorism is more concerned with publicity than with the tactical disciplines of war. This imposes a very special responsibility on the organs of publicity - the media - to be conscious of the narrow borderline between serving the public interest and serving the narrow publicism of murderers."

Could I suggest that the above quote from your perceptive editorial on the Brighton atrocity (October 13) could be implemented, in part, by the BBC and ITV forthwith observing a self-denying ordinance and refusing to broadcast any interviews with known terrorists?

For almost a decade now the Dublin Government has forbidden, by law, the transmission of any interviews with terrorists on Irish TV or radio (RTE). However, this admirable policy is severely blunted by simply switching to the BBC or ITV.

Now that the chilling enormity of

the Brighton plot has been exposed, I suggest we could curtail "serving the narrow publicism of murderers" by denying terrorists any voice on our national networks - thereby, also, establishing Anglo-Irish solidarity in this desperate struggle against ruthless, but clever, terrorists.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. JOHNSTON,
27 Bloomsbury Square, WC1,
October 15.

From Mr Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East (Conservative)

Sir, Following the recent bomb outrage at Brighton it has become all the more obvious that the only way to deal with these barbaric terrorists is by making the death penalty available once again for such offences.

Some of my political colleagues may consider its return as uncivilised in today's modern society - they should remember that the IRA and terrorists worldwide are the violators of such increasingly heinous crimes.

Surely to meet these horrific murders of innocent people, in pursuit of their own political ends, the death penalty would be the ultimate deterrent.

It is my intention to introduce a Bill in the next Parliamentary session to show that in Britain we will not surrender to the fear of terrorism.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BRUINVELS,
House of Commons,
October 17.

From Professor Colin Seymour-Ure

Sir, The Brighton bombing seems likely to take our political leaders one step further away from direct contact with the public. We are moving towards the sort of remoteness taken for granted in the USA, embarrassing light.

Here the process began almost exactly one hundred years ago. On January 24, 1885, dynamite explosions set off by Irish Americans embarrassed light.

Here the process began almost exactly one hundred years ago. On January 24, 1885, dynamite explosions set off by Irish Americans in Westminster Hall and the Commons chamber led to the exclusion of the public from the Commons' lobby (and, as a result, to the institution of the "lobby list" of accredited newspaper correspondents). In our own time it has been the turn of the Central lobby to be shielded. Next evidently it will be the hotel lobbies during the party conferences. How long before media appearances are the only "real" public appearances of political leaders in Britain too?

Yours, etc.
COLIN SEYMOUR-URE,
Rutherford College,
The University,
Canterbury,
Kent,
October 16.

Sinking of Bismarck

From Mr Roy Walker

Sir, I was in the audience at a cinema in Leicester Square when the first newsreel pictures of the sinking of the Bismarck were shown, to cheers, whoops and other audible manifestations of general approval.

Then, a few rows away, a working-class woman cried out involuntarily, "Ah, but that's another thousand men will never go home to their wives". An eloquent and becoming hub of shame settled on the house.

Of course, most of the several hundred young conscripts who drowned with the Bismarck at a time when no British blood had been shed were probably both too poor and too young to be married, which rather upsets the parallel of your ironic correspondent Mr John Measures (October 16).

Yours truly,
ROY WALKER,
9 Falcon Street,
Isleworth,
October 16.

Something fishy

From Mr Robert Battersby, MEP for Humberside (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Your leader of October 10 emphasises the valuable role played by the Community Fisheries Inspectorate, in particular its recent effectiveness in exposing irregularities at Dutch ports.

Conservatives in the first directly elected European Parliament were the driving force in creating the Fisheries Inspectorate, and in establishing the necessary budgetary financing. It was also due to constant pressure from the Conservatives that the initial delays by the Commission in appointing this small inspectorate were overcome. It is, however, now obvious that the

inspectorate must be expanded as the demands on it grow, especially in view of enlargement of the Community.

One of the more recent successes by the Conservatives in the new European Parliament has been to establish a regular reporting system on milk quota implementation by the Commission, and to set up a milk quota monitoring group in the Parliament.

In other areas the Conservatives have led in exposing fraud and irregularities in the olive oil sector, in pressing for a Community olive oil inspectorate, and in eliminating unfair fuel subsidies in the Dutch horticulture industry.

In conclusion I can only emphasise that it is a principle of the European Parliament's approach to Community finance that the taxpayer gets proper value for money and that his contribution is not dissipated by irregularity, fraud and corrupt abuse of the rules and regulations.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BATTERSBY,
West Cross,
Rockshaw Road,
Mersham,
Surrey,
October 11.

For art's sake

From Mr Kenneth Pincock

Sir, A five-line musical stave on which no notes of music can be seen, but merely the tail-end of a paperclip: does the Arts Council's new logo (Report, October 17) convey quite the message that was intended?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH PINCOCK,
Whitehouse,
St Martin's Avenue,
Canterbury,
Kent,
October 17.

It is against this background that the Guild's concerns need to be looked at. They are afraid that my colleagues and I start from a position of trying to stifle public interest in, and understanding of, what we are doing; that is in no way the case.

Admittedly, we do not believe that, as management (as opposed to representative boards), it would be appropriate or helpful for us to meet in public or lay open the whole of our proceedings to public discussion; but, subject to this constraint, we are committed to developing and widening our communications and I think that the actions of individual authorities over the last year illustrate our success.

Yours faithfully,
L. HILL, Chairman,
Water Authorities Association,
1 Queen Ann's Gate, SW1,
October 16.

Reasons for dig at Maiden Castle

From the Chief Executive of English Heritage

Sir, In his letter (*The Times*, October 13) Mr Tim Tait-Brown asks why Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) have decided to undertake a dig at Maiden Castle.

Maiden Castle is one of the most impressive hillforts in Britain and in the care of English Heritage. The proposed excavations are part of an overall programme which will coincide with the World Archaeological Congress in the UK in 1986.

It is some 50 years since Sir Mortimer Wheeler carried out his excavations. Those excavations left questions unanswered and we hope to try to answer three of them. They relate to the nature of the early prehistoric settlement on the hilltop, the sequence to the Saxon period and the event and dating of the "war cemetery".

We plan to answer the last question by completing the excavations of the eastern entrance. No rescue archaeology funds will be diverted in order to carry out this work.

The excavations at Maiden Castle are to be part of a larger programme to repair the monument and to inform the public about it. Repair work is necessary because of erosion: erosion caused by public use, by cattle, and by the scarring and slumping of the defensive banks. We intend to draw up a repair and management scheme aimed at resolving those problems. The presentation and on-site interpretation of the monument has been non-existent.

Mr Tait-Brown also refers to the need for re-excavation of Clarendon. That is not a site in the control of English Heritage.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. RUMBLE, Chief Executive,
English Heritage,
Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission for England,
c/o 2 Marsham Street, SW1,
October 17.

New plan for coal

From Mr L. A. Rutherford

Sir, Your leader of October 16 seeks to promote privatization of the coal industry. In particular you recommend that "opencast mines should be removed speedily from the public sector altogether". It would appear implicit in this approach that such a privatized sector should be permitted to engage in unfettered competition with deep mines.

Such a policy has undoubtedly an attractive ring on first acquaintance. However, consider the conclusions of the Commission on Energy and the Environment - *Coal and the Environment* (July 1981) - which strongly recommended that as older, more unprofitable deep mines are closed and more efficient and profitable operations take their place, the volume of opencast mining should be allowed to decline. The uniquely sensitive character of the British countryside and the high population density in much of the country would not be able to accommodate, without unwarrantable damage, a target in excess of 15 million tonnes per year.

This fixed target has now been abandoned by Government. What are the implications for national policy on coal output?

Pre-strike levels of output from both deep mines and opencast operations have led to vast overstocking. Opencast mines cannot supply all of our needs for coal. Deep mines could supply all of our needs but in the words of Sir Derek Ezra, as chairman of the NCB in 1978, "the fact is that all our extra (deep mine production) is marginal because we are a fixed cost industry, and therefore every extra ton is virtually a bonus".

In short, in a period of excess capacity, bearing in mind the environmental costs of opencast mining and the value of such accessible coal as a strategic reserve, it is madness to allow a high level of opencast mining, be it privately or publicly owned, to compete with the deep mines, be they privately or publicly owned.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. RUTHERFORD,
Poplar House,
Medonsey,
Consett,
Co Durham,
October 11.

'Damage' to children

From Mr James Molyneux, MP for Logan Valley (Official Unionist)

Sir, The Director of the Child Research Unit at Nottingham University is reported today (October 16) as saying that it is "an established fact that in Northern Ireland children are being psychologically damaged" by the conflict.

By whom, how, and when was that "established"? The studies that I have seen have established the opposite.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
JAMES H. MOLYNEUX,
House of Commons,
October 16.

Lucky dog

From Mrs J. Smith

Sir, Not only is it now private health insurance for dogs (Mr Smith, October 16) but our makers claim that she expects her car door to be unlocked before anyone else's.

I can only presume that she reads *The Times*.

Yours,
JULIE SMITH,
110 Froggall,
Hampstead, NW3,
October 16.

Why don't the writers on The Economist have the guts to sign their articles?

When Mr John Gummer read in The Economist that recent cabinet manoeuvres had taken him from a 'pseudo job' to a 'non job' he didn't know whose hand had wielded the pen.

When Mr Ken Livingstone was lambasted for running an advertising campaign of 'crude dishonesty' there was no by-line on the article.

In the midst of the battle between the CAA and British Airways, The Economist described Lord King's threat to delay privatisation as a 'blend of blackmail and bribery.' The author remained cloaked in anonymity.

The Economist has never believed in patsy journalism, the polite re-write of official handouts.

It is a journal that has opinions. It offers solutions and our writers are encouraged to challenge the hypocrisies and evasions of officialdom.

They are not, however,

encouraged to sign their articles.

This is a tradition that has nothing to do with prudence.

The absence of a by-line does not mean the absence of backbone.

The Economist believes in collective responsibility. It commits its own reputation to every sentence it writes, good or bad.

There is also a more prosaic explanation. An article in The Economist is rarely the work of just one writer.

Today, politics, business and science overlap as never before.

A piece of benign legislation in one country can cause misery and unemployment in another.

A sniper's bullet in Belfast can strike down a politician in Westminster.

"Tell me Minister, why are you doing such a lousy job?"

A discovery in Massachusetts can save a crop in Brazil.

The Economist draws its stories from many countries and many experts.

Our articles are unsigned because no one writer could sign them.

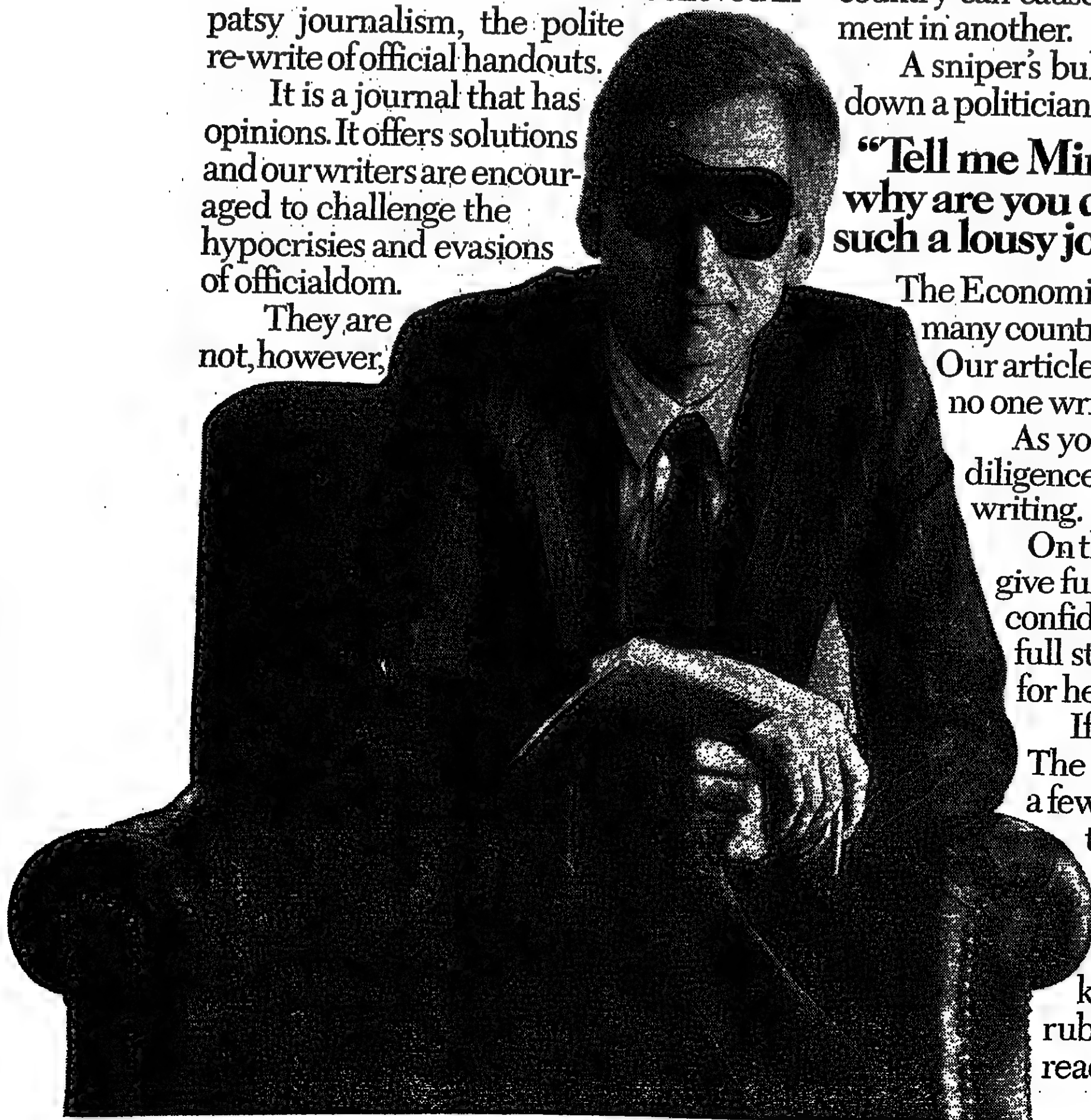
As you saw earlier, this diligence does not lead to dull writing.

On the contrary, writers can give full vent to their opinions confident that they know the full story. There is no need for hedging and waffle.

If you've never tried The Economist it may take a few weeks to get used to such decisive intelligence and candour.

Do persevere. Such qualities have been known to rub off on our readers.

The Economist



STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Downward trend continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 15. Dealings End, Oct 26. \$ Contango Day, Oct 29. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
 * Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**Claims required for
+27 points**

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984		Company	Price	Change			
High	Low			Ctr's	Yr	%	
287	287	First Aid Press "A"	87	-	-	3.7	3.7
287	287	First Aid Press "B"	87	-	-	3.7	3.7
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983	100	91	192	8.2	4.1	10.0	10.0
984	100	91	154	8.1	4.1	2.2	10.0
985	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
986	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
987	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
988	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
989	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
990	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
991	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
992	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
993	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
994	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
995	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
996	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
997	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
998	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
999	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1000	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1001	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1002	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1003	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1004	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1005	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1006	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1007	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1008	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1009	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1010	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1011	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1012	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1013	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1014	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1015	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1016	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1017	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1018	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1019	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1020	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1021	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1022	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1023	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1024	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1025	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1026	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1027	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1028	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1029	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1030	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1031	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1032	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1033	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1034	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1035	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1036	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1037	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1038	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1039	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0
1040	100	91	154	8.2	4.1	2.2	10.0

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FINA
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LAWSON
from

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson refuses to learn from past mistakes

Whatever may be said about the security of electricity supplies through the winter or the nugatory net effects on government finance this year of the cut in North Sea oil prices set against the rise of the dollar, events were bound to affect the immediate value of sterling.

The authorities, and Nigel Lawson in particular, have again helped turn more pressure into a full-blown sterling crisis by their perceived indifference to the pound/dollar exchange rate and their evident distaste for raising interest rates to protect sterling.

There has been no repeat of the Bank of England's foolish statement during the summer crisis that there was no domestic monetary reason for interest rates to rise. The bank has since acknowledged that the foreign exchanges play a significant part in determining domestic financial conditions. Yet the markets still remember that incident and will conclude from the Chancellor's speech at the Mansion House last night that the Government's basic position has not changed one iota.

Yesterday afternoon some dealers were reconsidering this perception. They responded to the unopposed rise in money market interest rates in London and the more sophisticated may have noted that indifference to the pound/dollar rate might not extend so blithely to falls in sterling's value against the European currencies. Some of the pressure can be seen as an attempt to test Treasury thinking and tease out a response. Markets were not sure what to think of the Government's tactics. If the Chancellor's speech clarified their minds, it will also have confirmed their worst fears. If interest rates again have to be jacked up to over-correct what Nigel Lawson deems over-reaction, it will be an wholly unnecessary product of his inability to learn.

Anglo-Scottish in the balance

The future of Anglo-Scottish Investment Trust is once more back in the melting pot. The management's plan to split the £53m trust into three - one unit trust and two specialized investment trusts - was duly abandoned at a shareholder's meeting yesterday because of the determined opposition of Mr Ian Henderson, chief investment manager of London & Manchester Assurance, which owns 8 per cent of Anglo, and his supporters.

Mr Ivan Boesky's Cambrian & General Securities, Anglo's largest shareholder, with 15 per cent of the equity, did not even bother to vote, leaving its ultimate intentions as inscrutable as before. Mr Henderson opposed the Anglo proposals because, he said, they did not represent "the maximum value that could be obtained by shareholders." In truth, the argument is more to do with who manages the rump of the trust's money once it has been revamped - London & Manchester or the present management, C S Investments.

Formed in August 1983 by Mr Eric Crawford and Mr Sam Stevenson, C S Investments is no stranger to this sort of dispute.

In 1969, they founded Gartmore Investment Management, but left that company in acrimonious mood, in early 1983 when Exco International took over. They took the management of Anglo-Scottish with them. The trust now forms an important part of the £320m of funds managed by C S Investments.

London & Manchester argued that under the old plan, the two investment trusts would have slipped to significant

discounts and that shareholders who cashed in after the reconstruction would have got 16 per cent less than the underlying value of the assets. Not so, says Mr Crawford. The true figure would have been 10 per cent and this compares with a discount of 25 per cent before the reconstruction plan was launched.

This argument, however, is little more than academic since the emergence of Mr Boesky, the clever Wall Street arbitrageur, as a big shareholder. The discount has dropped to about 7 per cent. Mr Henderson sits on the Cambrian board, but claims to have no knowledge of what Mr Boesky is going to do with his Anglo share stake.

Climbing down from a bill mountain

Without any assistance at all from the Common Agricultural Policy, the Bank of England has created a "bill mountain". Since 1981 when the Bank adopted its current technique of intervening in the money market, its holdings of commercial bills have risen to alpine heights, where they now account for perhaps 90 per cent of £11,038m "other securities" shown in the Bank's Issue Department balance sheet on October 10.

This situation, coupled with this week's extension to the commercial banks of the Bank's repurchase facility in gilts and ECGD-backed promissory notes, has spurred Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew, to return to his theme of the Bank's shortage of suitable instruments for controlling the money market.

Mr Lewis has already argued persuasively for six months and 12 months Treasury Bills, albeit in the context of attracting more company funds.

Shortages of funds in the money market in recent months reflect the heavy official sales of gilts and National Savings instruments which the Treasury and Bank needed to drag the growth of money supply (sterling M3) back within the target guideline of 6-10 per cent.

Recent "overfunding", however, is not the end of the story. The speed-up of importers' VAT payments, due to take effect next month, will also tend to drain funds from the money market. The prospect is one of continuing stringency.

The authorities' scope for adding to their commercial bill holdings is now severely limited by the state of the Issue Department's balance sheet. No doubt in recognition of this, the Bank has left open the possibility of helping the money market with a new repurchase facility after the expiry of the current arrangement on November 14. Mr Lewis is in no doubt that the Bank will do just that.

Mr William Mackworth-Young

Bill Mackworth-Young died yesterday at the tragically early age of 58. He will be remembered in the City for his skills as a stockbroker and a merchant banker; for his vision and leadership, first at Rowe & Pitman, subsequently at Morgan Grenfell; for his gentleness and his humanity; and for his delightful sense of humour.

I remember his innocent delight when during a visit to the Far East he read that I had mentioned him as a possible future Governor of the Bank of England. "A lot of rubbish of course", he said to me later, "but I did enjoy the extraordinary deference and the quite excellent service I received from colleagues and my hotel staff alike who had also read your story." A marvellous man.

Governor urges Whitehall not to raise bank taxes

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Governor of the Bank of England told the City dinner at the Mansion House that "prompt and decisive action" had been necessary to rescue Johnson Matthey Bankers "to prevent any contagious spread to other members of a central and traditional London market."

But in a strong indirect message to Government not to attempt to raise further tax revenue from the banks, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton gave a warning against any "extra

burdens" being placed on the banking system.

These, the Governor said, "must necessarily affect the willingness of the banks and their shareholders to see their funds used in an essentially discretionary way to help sustain the system."

There has been some feeling among the banks that the Bank of England has not been sufficiently forceful in the defence of its constituency, at a time when the banks are being

urged to rebuild their capital base in the wake of the international debt crisis, as well as assume new financial responsibilities.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton took the opportunity of the City dinner to lay down a marker with his co-speaker, the Chancellor, at a time when Mr Lawson is known to be hunting thirstily for new sources of tax revenue.

The Johnson Matthey rescue, the Governor said, was "characteristic" of the City of London.

in that it was a collective operation carried out at no real public cost.

But he said that the City's ability to act in this way "should not be taken for granted." Responding to criticism of the operation, he admitted that some aspects might "seem less than wholly satisfactory to some," but said that "one cannot always deliberate over the design of the house when the kitchen is on fire."

Chancellor expects stronger City after changes

The Chancellor told the City that there were "issues to be pondered on" in the case of Johnson Matthey, which illustrated "the hazards of ill-judged diversification."

But he had "no doubt" that the City would emerge stronger from the changes now taking place, and that there would remain a place for specialized institutions as well as financial conglomerates. Mr Lawson confirmed that he intended to give the building societies

"powers" to diversify in the financial and housing services areas, and was working out "firm legislative proposals".

But the Chancellor's main message was on the economy and interest rates in particular. He stressed that there had been no alteration of course.

The markets, Mr Lawson said have come to take a "more balanced view of financial developments" since July. The following quotation from his speech contains his critical

attempt signal his exchange rate policy (or non-policy) to the markets.

"In particular, they (the markets) have come to recognize that it is the monetary aggregates that are of central relevance to judging monetary conditions and determining interest rates. That has always been our policy, and it remains so. We take the exchange rate into account within its behaviour suggests that the domestic monetary indicators are giving

a false reading, which they are not.

"Provided monetary conditions are kept under firm control, excessive movements, whether in the money or exchange markets in response to outside influences, will tend to correct themselves relatively quickly. The position is underpinned by the fact that monetary growth over the past 12 months is well within the target ranges."

Rentals firm drops cable networks

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr David Hurley, managing director of Electronic Rentals Group, yesterday blamed the Government for the company's decision to pull out of the fledgling cable network market. It is the first significant company to do so since the Government began awarding franchises.

The decision will cost Electronic Rentals £1.5m before tax relief, after a bill for £2m to close loss-making networks earlier this year.

Mr Hurley said: "We've been reducing our exposure to cable in order to hedge our bets, but the bets just aren't worth hedging. The timescale for making profits is far too long."

He added that the Cable Authority was delayed, the Department of Trade licences were delayed, the requirement for voice capacity added to the expense and capital allowances were withdrawn in the Budget.

Electronic Rentals has been supplying television signals by cable for some years as a way of stimulating television rental. That policy will continue, but will instead be directed towards capturing signals from direct broadcast satellites on local dishes for transmission to local communities.

Asked if he thought other companies seeking cable franchises might follow suit, Mr Hurley replied: "I can't speak for them, but you have not seen too many others leaping around spending money on digging up roads to lay their cable yet."

Electronic Rentals will, however, press on with plans to use cable for security and surveillance systems. Experts will be retained to find all continuing contractual cable arrangements. Discussions are underway on the future of the company's cable network in East Kilbride, Scotland, where new services have already been installed.

But unless the company can secure a better deal within a few days, this network will close next month. Plans to set up networks in Basingstoke, Bracknell, Crawley and Hemel Hempstead have been dropped.

Lloyds to merge its banking interests

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank is to bring together its domestic and international arms into a single bank by merging Lloyds Bank International with the clearing bank. The aim is to improve service to customers by integrating operations more closely, cutting out duplication and reducing costs in various areas.

The merger, which requires an Act of Parliament and subject to this will happen in January 1986, is similar to the one Barclays is pushing through. Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds, said yesterday it should benefit customers, staff and shareholders alike. He said it had nothing to do with the recent leak of a document from Lloyds Bank International. The leaked document highlighted the difficult time LBI has been having.

Mr Brian Pitman, group chief executive, identified benefits from the merger in developing technology, in using the group's capital more efficiently and in reducing the group's tax charge.

He also pointed to the benefits for both arms of the group from being able to operate off the group capital base.

This is expected to lead to greater flexibility

per cent of Chubb's equity.

Mr William Randall, Chubb's chairman, said he would be meeting Sir Ernest Chubb and his primary concern would be to safeguard his employees' jobs.

The £179m takeover, is another notable success for the corporate finance team at Hill Samuel.

ing an acceptable level of 69.8

Reckitt buys stake in bid target

By Our City Editor

Reckitt and Colman, the wines and household goods group, yesterday spent £542m (£29m) on the Sydney stock market to buy a 14.9 per cent stake in Nicholas Kiwi, the Australian company which has spurred a takeover bid from Reckitt in favour of a rival offer from the US-based Consolidated Foods.

When Consolidated won Nicholas Kiwi's approval two weeks ago, some commentators assumed that that was the end of the matter. But Mr David Clifford of Reckitt said yesterday: "The Consolidated takeover offer is a complex one, and we do not accept that theirs is necessarily better than ours."

"We would welcome further talks with Nicholas Kiwi."

Mr Clifford says that the two bids are similar in value, but that Reckitt's Australian business would offer a closer fit with Nicholas Kiwi. Yesterday, the Australian Government said it had no objection to the Reckitt bid on grounds of foreign investment policy.

BT director resigns

Mr Colin Crook, one of British Telecom's top executives with a seat on the board, has resigned from the corporation in protest before privatization. Mr Crook, aged 42, managing director of BT Enterprises, is to join an American-based multinational computer company, which BT declined to name. He is being replaced by Dr Peter Troughton, responsible for running BT's London area.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FTSE 100 Index: 1088.9 down 10.9
Nikkei: 1083.4; Dow Jones: 1079.0
FT Index: 834.5 down 4.2
FT 100: 79.41 down 0.39
FT All Share: N/A
Bangladesh: 20.00
New York: 1192.14 down 3.75
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 1079.07 up 17.0
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 1,028.11 up 10.58

CURRENCIES

STERLING
Index: 74.3 down 0.9 (range 74.8-74.2)
\$1: 1880 down 1% cents
DM: 3.0895 down 0.0015
Sfr: 11.21 down 0.1450
Yen: 295.25 down 5.50
Dollar
Index: 143.8 up 0.1
DM: 3.1180 down 0.0032
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling: \$1.855
Dollar: DM 3.1240
INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 20.955529
SDR: 10.820443

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates: 10%
Finance houses base rate: 11%
Discount market loans: week fixed 7% - 7 1/2%
3 month interbank: 11% - 11 1/2%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar: 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%
3 month DM: 8 1/2% - 8 3/4%
3 month Sfr: 11 1/4% - 11 1/2%
US rates:
Bank prime rate: 12.75 - 12.25
Fed funds: 9%
Treasury long bond: 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5, to October 2, 1984, inclusive: 10.804 per cent, exclusive of VAT

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am: \$338.25 pm: \$339.50
close: \$340.00 - \$340.50 (\$294.50 - 295.50)
New York (late): \$338.10
Kruggerand (per cent):
\$350.00 - \$351.00 (\$294.50 - 295.50)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80 - \$1 (\$267.50 - 268.25)
Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Building societies to merge

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is taking over the Leeds & Holbeck Building Society, which has 64 branches in Yorkshire.

Once the deal is agreed Leeds Permanent will change its name to the Leeds Building Society, which it has been unable to do while a rival operated in the area.

● CONSUMER SPENDING rose 0.5 per cent in the third quarter, according to preliminary estimates released yesterday. Consumer spending, in 1980 prices, totalled £36.8 billion, compared with £36.6 billion in the second quarter and £36.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983. The increase over third quarter 1983 is 1.1 per cent.

● ANCHOR CHEMICAL, the chemicals manufacturing and distribution group, has increased pretax profits for the six months to June 30 from £210,000 to £762,000. Turnover rose from £7.2m to £9m. The interim dividend is increased to 1.25p, against 1p last time.

● THE HAMMERSON GROUP is raising a £40m unsecured loan to refinance short-term borrowings and back London office developments.

● CHINA may move the Bank of China from Peking to Shanghai because Shanghai's investment in manufacturing is considered to be near saturation point.

BP to reorganize in Australia

By Jonathan Davis

BP yesterday announced a financial reconstruction of most of its troubled mineral operations in Australia after confirming it faces substantial write-offs against the loss-making Mount Agnew nickel mine in Western Australia.

The mine was one of a series of mineral assets which BP

acquired as a result of the expensive takeover of Selection Trust, the mining house, four years ago. The continued weakness of nickel prices has undermined the project's financial viability, leading BP to give a warning two months ago that it would not continue to bail it out with new loans. The planned expansion of the mine

has been shelved, and new exploration will be pared to a minimum.

BP Australia, under the scheme of arrangement announced in Perth, will buy out the 24 per cent minority shareholders in Selection Trust, the company which holds Selection Trust's Australian mining operations.

Cambridge professor wins Nobel Prize for economics

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Professor Sir Richard Stone, the Cambridge economist, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for economics. He is the fourth British recipient of the award since it was established in 1971, and the first to win it outright.

The previous three shared the prize with other economists. Sir Richard, aged 71, worked with Lord Keynes as an adviser to the Government during the Second World War. During this period he did much of his work on setting up a national accounting framework for economics, a framework which has provided the basis for the national accounts of all post-war economies.

This framework, measuring national income on the basis of income, output and expenditure, is cited by the Nobel committee as Sir Richard's main contribution. The committee awarded the prize "for fundamental contributions to the development of systems of national accounts", which has "greatly improved the basis for



Sir Richard: "greatly improved the basis for empirical economic analysis."

empirical economic analysis". Sir Richard, as director of applied economics and then Leake Professor of finance and accounting at Cambridge, set up the Cambridge Growth Project.

The project features detailed industry analysis and a complex input-output matrix, and has been used by a commercial forecasting service, Cambridge Econometrics, of which Sir Richard is honorary president.

Sir Richard, who has not been well recently, retired from his chair in 1980. However, he continues to work from home. He has never taken a strong policy line in public, regarding himself as a technical economist. He did not join the 364 other economists who signed a letter three years ago protesting at the Government's economic policies, although friends say he was in sympathy with its contents.

The Nobel committee, as with last year's Nobel award to Mr Gerard Debreu, has recognized work carried out some time ago. Mr Assar Lindbeck, chairman of the selection committee, said yesterday: "It was only in 1969 that the prize was started, and there is a queue of older economists who made their great achievements in the 1940s and 1950s."

Sir Richard worked closely with another British Nobel laureate, Professor Sir James Meade.

AFTER YEARS OF BUILDING WORLD FAMOUS SHIPS, WE DECIDED TO LOWER OUR SIGHTS.



And in so doing we reached new depths of expertise. Famous in the past for such magnificent vessels as the Transatlantic Queens, John Brown today are still at the forefront of engineering technology.

We designed, engineered and installed the deepest oil platform in the North Sea.

We also made a major contribution to the Conoco Hutton TLP, that's illustrated opposite. It's the world's first tension leg platform.

And it now means that offshore operators with floating production systems can go into deeper water and in more severe environments than any so far faced.

We also built the remote control underwater vehicles that now carry out seabed trenching and cable laying under the seabed.

And we make the air-purification and oxygen production systems for the Navy's Nuclear Submarines.

Our underwater TV cameras and throughwater communication systems helped locate HMS Edinburgh buried miles off the North Coast of Russia and consequently led to the recovery of £40 million of gold.

Yet if we are extending engineering frontiers in the depths of the ocean, we are going no less in shallow water or on land.

Using modern computer technology we designed the biggest oil and gas processing installation in the U.K. - at Sullom Voe in the remote Shetland Islands.

This terminal now processes 1.65 million barrels of oil per day - that's over 80% of Britain's oil requirements.

From power generation to polymer plants and biochemical engineering, we are diverse in our expertise and international in our scope of operation.

Indeed, our offshore operations extend far beyond the North Sea; major engineering contracts have been carried out in the waters of the Celtic Sea, the Mediterranean and the South Atlantic.

But then, we are a company that is still going places, even if it's not in ships.

JOHN BROWN

Proud of our past. Committed to our future.

INDUSTRY TODAY

12/31/94			12/31/93			12/31/92			12/31/91			12/31/90			12/31/89			12/31/88			12/31/87			12/31/86			12/31/85			12/31/84			12/31/83			12/31/82			12/31/81			12/31/80			12/31/79			12/31/78			12/31/77			12/31/76			12/31/75			12/31/74			12/31/73			12/31/72			12/31/71			12/31/70			12/31/69			12/31/68			12/31/67			12/31/66			12/31/65			12/31/64			12/31/63			12/31/62			12/31/61			12/31/60			12/31/59			12/31/58			12/31/57			12/31/56			12/31/55			12/31/54			12/31/53			12/31/52			12/31/51			12/31/50			12/31/49			12/31/48			12/31/47			12/31/46			12/31/45			12/31/44			12/31/43			12/31/42			12/31/41			12/31/40			12/31/39			12/31/38			12/31/37			12/31/36			12/31/35			12/31/34			12/31/33			12/31/32			12/31/31			12/31/30			12/31/29			12/31/28			12/31/27			12/31/26			12/31/25			12/31/24			12/31/23			12/31/22			12/31/21			12/31/20			12/31/19			12/31/18			12/31/17			12/31/16			12/31/15			12/31/14			12/31/13			12/31/12			12/31/11			12/31/10			12/31/09			12/31/08			12/31/07			12/31/06			12/31/05			12/31/04			12/31/03			12/31/02			12/31/01			12/31/00			12/31/99			12/31/98			12/31/97			12/31/96			12/31/95			12/31/94			12/31/93			12/31/92			12/31/91		
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By Derek Pain

the Midlands and fell 4p to 39p. Chubb, the security group,

shading a few pence as **Racal** emerged victorious from the long-running takeover confrontation.

Applied Holographics, which graduated to the USM from the OTC market in June, is now ready to unleash its product on the world after 18 months of intensive research and development.

Yesterday it unveiled its hologram copier, the first commercial machine to reproduce low-cost, high-volume

United Guarantee the lubricants group, stuck at 17p yesterday, against a 49p high. Although interim profits have surged from £75,000 to £257,000 and the dividend is doubled to 10 per cent. The profit surge is due to improved efficiency and has been achieved from sales £1.6m down at £7.1m.

holograms under non-laboratory conditions.

Oils suffered another battering although by the close had recovered much of the ground lost. **British Petroleum**, at one point down 15p, ended at 456p, down 10p. **Burmah Oil** quivered down after all the takeover excitement with a 1p fall to 213p. **Esso** Oil fell 1p to 173p and **Shell** lost 15p to 111p. **Lasco** dropped 2p to 306p.

Equine turned on Wednesday was valued at £330.534m from 18.494 deals. Gift transactions were 3,059. Total number of United Kingdom

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In brief

This

CHANGES

1 month	3 months
0.04 prem-disc	0.03 prem-disc
0.17-26c disc	0.14-26c disc
1.1-4c prem	1.2-4c prem
2 prem-3c disc	2 prem-3c disc
1.1-4c disc	1.1-4c disc
1.1-4c prem	1.1-4c prem
1.75-4c disc	1.75-4c disc

7-00R
20-50c disc
9-12r disc
1r-2r disc
par-3 disc
2-3 core disc
1-1 prem
9-1 prem
1-1 prem
9-28c disc

100-160c disc
27-32r disc
6-7 core disc
1-2c disc
7-9 core disc
5-6 prem
2-4 prem
4-5 prem
48-7r disc

OTHER RATES

West	0.4480-0.4820
Inland	7.6425-7.6825
reefs	149.70-151.70
ongkong	9.2916-9.3030
an	n.a.
Swati	0.3580-0.3620
alayati	2.8600-2.8691
edco	236-260
ew Zealand	2.4635-2.4709
uti Arabia	4.3312-4.3712

London	4.2310-4.2710
Singapore	2.6758-2.6778
South Africa	2.1398-2.1454

**Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank
 HOFEX and Exel.**

EURO & DEPOSITS

EURO-DEPOSITS

(%) CALLS: 11-10; seven days: 10²⁵-9⁷⁵; one month: 10²⁵-10²⁵; three months: 10²⁵-10²⁵; six months: 11-10²⁵.

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Finance N.V.

Convertible Bonds Due 1994

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'ION LIMITED

procure subscribers for the Bon

International
New Zealand Bank

st Boston

Dresdner Bank **Lloyds**
Aktiengesellschaft
The National Bank

Swiss Bank Corp.
and (Securities)

ve & Co.

been admitted to the Official List
al Bond.

July of each year, commencing on 1 July 1983. The data are available in the Extel Statistics from 1 November, 1984 from:—

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This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

U.S. \$50,000,000

NZI Overseas Finance N.V.
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

10½% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds Due 1994
Convertible into Ordinary Shares of and
guaranteed on a subordinated basis by

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(Incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)

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(Overseas) Limited

Bank of New Zealand

Banque Paribas

Barclays Bank Group

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

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10th October, 1984

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Smelly diesel, the frontrunner as tomorrow's car

It is appropriate that in the centenary year of the car, the theme of the 65th British Motor Show should be "The Car of Tomorrow". The manufacturers have responded magnificently by trotting out their most extravagant "concept" models to woo the visiting motorists and catch the eye of the hordes of photographers.

But behind the razzamatazz there is growing evidence tomorrow's car will be that most unexciting of concepts, the smelly old diesel. At least, that is most people's concept and one that persists despite the rapid advances in design over the past three years.

Ford's belated entry this year into volume manufacture of a light-weight, fast-revving diesel engine has given the diesel market in Britain just the boost it needed to produce a 1.6 litre diesel engine at Dagenham to supply Ford car plants throughout Europe, the alarm bells began to ring.

At the show this week Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford in Britain, revealed that his company is already thinking of increasing the capacity of the new plant. He said that his dealers were complaining that they could not get enough diesel cars.

He predicts that within the next five to ten years diesels will account for 15 per cent of all cars sold here. On the basis of the present 1.75 million cars a year market, that suggests a remarkable 260,000 diesels a year.

In the short term, he is confident that next year 10 per cent of Orion sales, and 78 per cent of Escort sales, will be diesel and as much as 30 per cent of Escort and Fiesta vans.

As recently as 10 years ago only 300 diesel cars a year were sold in Britain. Today we are looking at 40,000, still small but clearly beginning to move at last.

Father Mercedes

Daimler-Benz claims to be the father of the diesel car which it introduced 50 years ago. Today, diesel cars account for about half its total car production. Herr Hans Tauscher, managing director of Mercedes UK, told a Motor Show gathering: "As fuel prices increase and the differential remains in favour of diesel, more and more businesses and long-distance drivers in particular can be expected to turn increasingly towards diesel. In our view, there is no longer an image disadvantage with diesel. The latest cars, such as our new 190D, are smooth, quiet, fuel efficient and



The Bentley Mulsanne Turbo on the Rolls-Royce stand at the motor show.

powerful enough for today's traffic conditions."

My own experience with diesel cars suggests there is plenty of room for improvement on one important aspect. I refer to the messy business of refilling the tank. Most people without experience of diesels do not appreciate that the smallest drip from the nozzle does not evaporate as does petrol but remains on the ground to contaminate shoes.

No amount of wiping will remove the smell which invades the car for days. It is hardly the most welcome of companions for drivers or passengers with queasy stomachs.

I hope readers will join me in the campaign I am now waging to persuade forecourt staff to provide containers of sand or sawdust alongside diesel pumps so that spilled fuel can be covered before you step into it.

The response so far has been very mixed. Some attendants react by dashing out and performing the chore themselves. Others return a withering glance, a shrug of the shoulders, and the throw-away comment, "That's not my job, mate."

Even a clean floor can be offset by a messy nozzle, however. More and more regular diesel drivers are carrying a pair of cheap gardening gloves in the boot. But that still leaves you with a smelly boot.

I refuse to believe that the vast resources of the oil industry cannot come up with practical improvements in forecourt diesel equipment.

Discount war

The main topic of conversation in the back rooms of the show is the price war and in particular the part played by Ford last month to defend its market leadership.

Majority opinion suggests that the extensive price-cutting indulged in by manufacturers over the past two-and-a-half years is here to stay. Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of Austin-Rover, told me: "What alternative is there when the industry in Europe has such massive over-capacity?"

"Ideally we should get together to reduce it, but in practical terms that is a non-starter because firms like Austin-Rover have already made major cutbacks while competitors have retained or even extended their capacity."

Ford insists that it is more sinned against than sinning. Mr Toy is one of the few industry leaders who sees some signs that more sensible counsels are at last prevailing and that incentive bonuses will reduce progressively. He declines to give examples because that would mean talking about a competitor, a stand he would like to see taken by those rivals who in his view spend too much time priming the media about Ford's misdemeanours.

One of the few people to go on record at the show with criticism of what he described as "distress marketing" was Mr Peter Beaumont, the newly installed chief executive of Colt Cars, which imports Mitsubishi cars from Japan.

He said: "This strategy only encourages perpetuation of the retail discount war and contributes even further to the collapse of the retail market. Already this year we have seen a record number of bankruptcies within the retail motor industry. According to the latest Motor Agents Assn figures, bankruptcies have increased by 20 per cent in the first nine months of 1984."

As evidence of the excesses being practised, he said that Ford dealers registered more than 17,000 cars in the last 10 days of September compared with 25,000 in the first 20 days. Yet most buyers would be willing to wait until the start of the next month for their new car to save one month's road tax.

And it is not just the Big Three, Ford, Austin-Rover and General Motors, which are indulging in cheque book selling. Nissan registered 60 per cent of its September sales in the last 10 days of the month. That is an awful lot of unsold cars waiting to be off-loaded at bargain prices.

Tail piece

This year's motor show cost about £3.4m to mount. The organizers, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, hope to make £50,000 profit, but only if 750,000 paying visitors turn up before the doors close on the evening of Sunday, October 28. The last show in 1982 attracted only 65,000. Tomorrow is the first public day.

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1980 (May) ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER Wraith II with electrically operated division. Painted Walnut with Beige Leather to the front compartment and William Flange cloth to the rear. Dark Brown overfex mud. One owner and only 17,000 miles. £32,500

1979 (May) ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM IV 7 Passenger Limousine. Painted in Garnet with Red Leather to the front compartment and Red velvet to the entire rear including the head lining. The rear compartment can be completely converted off and has colour TV, cocktail requisites, telephone etc. One owner and only 3,000 miles. £385,000

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Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

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CHOICE

aches; and that, in the summertime mating game, the searer to the water's edge you are, the more amenable to overtures you're taken to be. You will learn that the reason that normally crowded beaches are deserted at noon, is that tourists have paid for their one-course lunch and are determined to have it. And you will learn that if you persist in looking at page 3 of *The Sun* while roasting on the beach at Miami, it means you're one of those who prefer the shadow to the substance.

FREUD ends tonight (BBC 2, 25pm) and the sixth episode will make no sense whatsoever if you missed the previous five because it is in all the gaps in the psychoanalyst's own case history.

closes the file, and puts it alongside the others that have accumulated so progressively in the past six weeks. As almost the whole cast returns their curtain-calls tonight, this seems a good time to pay particular tribute to Suzanne Banish's Minnie, Michael Kitchen's Fleischl and Michael Pennington's Jung. As for David Suchet's Freud, I regret that many of my colleagues have preferred to see three-dimensional acting when they saw

An enjoyable contrast to Freud, Hitchcock's SPEULBOM (BBC 2, 4.40pm) is pseudo-psychoanalysis, Hollywood style, and so glossy that you can practically see Hitchcock's wily grin reflected in Salvador Dalí's conceived the dream sequences. I still prefer those in Freud.

Peter Davall

Roffe Johnson, Palmer, Harris,
Russell, Roberts and Keith Lewis.

0.00 French Piano Duetts: Jeanne
Walker and Andrew Wilson-
Dickson, Debussy's *Petite Suite*;
Boris's *Dolly Suite* On 55:
0.45 Maria L. Chesnokoff
Langham Chamber Orchestra
(Carewe conducting), *Martini's*
Divertimento (Scherando No 4);
0.25 Boris's *Little Music for String*
Orchestra; Malcolm Arnold's
Concerto for String

0.25 Respighi and Sczymanowski's
Iris dell'Acqua (soprano), Paul
0.25 Liszt's (piano) *Les Cloches*;
The Circus Songs; Sczymanowski's
Five Songs of Fairy Princess On
31.

0.25 Maria Carlo Philharmonico
Orchestra (Foster conducting);
with Tamara Vassary (piano), Part
one, *Bisot's Symphony in C*;
0.25 *Boris's Piano Concerto in*
G. 1.00 *Nervis*

0.05 *Concert*: Part two, *Ravel's suite*

Radio 2

In medium waves, 7 denounces VHF stereo. News on the hour (except 4.00pm and 6.00). Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. **Graham Collins Berry:** 9.30 **Faye Young:** 9.30-10.00 **Terry Higgins** including 9.51 **Country Bulletin:** 10.00 **Jenny Young:** 10.00pm **Steve Jones!** including 1.05 **ports Desk:** 2.00 **Gloria Hunniford** including 2.02 **Port Desk:** 3.10 **Leaving from Here:** 3.10 **Musical** all day 4.00 **Martin Stanford** including 4.22 **SJPS Sports Desk:** 6.00 **Dunni** including 6.02 **Sports Desk:** 6.45 **Sport and Classified Results (MF)** 6.45 **Friday Night Music** including 7.00 **Cheer Up**, 7.00 **City Hall**, 7.00, including 8.20-4.00 **Interval.** **Peter Pratt** presents the **English Heritage Singsons: 8.30 The English Heritage celebrates the collection of Reginald Owen's 80th birthday.** 8.55 **Sports Desk:** 10.00 **The Show with No Name:** 10.30 **Broadway Babes (15): "Fair**

Ch. 8-47 Families less and unemployed children's care

Norman presents a profile of Henry Fonda, with contributions from, among others, James Stewart, Jack Lemon and Sidney Lumet (r).

presented by Carol O'Connell. Porter and Auberger Waugh. The guests are Derek Jameson, Vicki Hodge, Linda Agran and Margaret Hodge.

40 Film: **Spellbound*** (1945)
starring Ingrid Bergman and
Gregory Peck. (see Choice).
Ends at 1.35.

Her Majesty's Theatre in London. Among those appearing are Peter Cook, Rowan Atkinson, Michael Palin and Eleanor Bron.

Sorry Wrong Number. 3.00-4.00
to Hart. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale
n: 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30
seroads. 8.55 What's On Where.
4 in Camera. 11.05 Flare Band
or. 12.35am Closedown.

CHAMPION As London except:
1.20pm-1.30 News.
Film: *Windbag the Sailor* (Will Hay).
-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film:
Acquardo (Stefanie Powers). 12.30am
News, Closedown.

GLIA As London except: 1.20pm
News. 1.30-3.00 Film:
Hert Nice* (Alfred Marks). 5.00-7.00
out Angls. 10.30 Motorcross. 11.00
c Devils of Darkness. 12.40am
edown.

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